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THE MORMON SIDE.

Woodruff's Answer to the Charges Against the Mormons.

President Says His People Are Loyal to the Nation.

Confirming Reports About the Dr. Peters Expedition.

Polygamy Confirms the Reported Massacre of the Party.

President Woodruff's Statement

CHICAGO, November 23.—In response to a request from the Associated Press for a statement concerning the present status of affairs in Salt Lake City, President Woodruff of the Mormon church sends a dispatch in which he says: This is the periodical Mormon persecution which we are accustomed to expect in November. Congress meets in December, and it is presumed the usual effort will be made to secure legislation against the Mormons. In addition we have the excitement of important municipal elections here, which the anti-Mormons hope to carry by precipitating the natural division of Mormons.

There is absolutely nothing in the Mormon religion inconsistent with the most perfect obedience to the government of the United States. The revelations and commandments of the church require the constitution and laws of the land to be upheld. It is also a part of our belief that the time will come when the country will be distracted and general lawlessness prevail. Then the Mormon people will step forward and take an active part in rescuing the nation from ruin.

In regard to the claim that the priest hood or chief authorities of the church exercise the right to control the Mormon people in all temporal, including political, affairs, I would say I am the head of the church and I do not make any such claim. It would be impossible to exercise it if I did. The charge of undue interference in elections is absurd. The balloting is strictly secret, and all the management of the elections to the smallest details is in the hands of the United States government appointees. That Mormons are united politically is largely due to their being constantly and indiscriminately assailed by the small minority who seek control of the majority.

A good deal is being made of the form of prayer based upon two verses in the sixth chapter of the Revelations of St. John in the new testament. It relates to praying that God might avenge the blood of the prophets. An attempt has been made to connect this with avenging the death of Joseph and Hiram Smith. It has never had such application, as the covenant oath was given long before the death of Joseph and Hiram Smith, and has not been changed. These men were murdered by a local mob, the members of which were disguised. Concerning the cry about the blood of atonement, what is the foundation? Our religious faith is a belief in the atoning blood of Christ. We believe in the scripture doctrine, "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed." We also believe that all executions for murder should be under the law of the land and by its officers only. The statements of certain Mormon witnesses that the covenant ceremonies involve the death penalty upon those who leave the church and violate the priesthood are simply absurd. The Mormons on the stand have a right to decline to disclose the innermost words of endowment just as the Masons have the right to refuse to disclose Masonic rituals.

The Mormon Investigation

SALT LAKE, Utah, November 23.—In the Mormon investigation to day James Jacobs, principal of the Mormon college, testified that the pupils were taught that a revelation with regard to plural marriage was from God, and that the doctrine was properly administered did not interfere with the revelations of the church. He was believed that polygamy was right and any law against it was void, notwithstanding the decisions of the United States supreme court.

Conflicting Reports.

LONDON, November 23.—Conflicting reports regarding the fate of Dr. Peters' exploring party were received to-day. A dispatch direct from Zanzibar says it has been received from Mombasa, bearing the reports of the death of Dr. Peters, another German and all members of the Peters' party except one. The massacre occurred at Kikuyu, on the Tana river, a month above Korkorro. Dr. Peters fought with the local tribes, killing the chief of the Somalis, who had recently made a night attack on the party, killing the members of the party the natives located and drove off the donkeys and [illegible]

[illegible] have a dispatch from Mombasa, the Emin Pacha relief expedition, with a letter from the German company at Zanzibar, which says Lieutenant Borchert, one of the officers of the second column of the expedition, reports from Mount Selengia dispersed an [illegible] but not the expedition [illegible] of Dr. Peters. Borchert further says that the party are safe and well, and established a fortified station at Mount Kenia.

Kansas News

TOPEKA, November 23.—Advices from the steamer Zealandia from Sydney, November 6, say that every [illegible] there the reports of the death of Dr. Peters having been incorrect, according the previous [illegible] month, which resulted in Mwanga's being king and Mwanga [illegible] the followers of Tarikulu in the first week [illegible] according to the choice of Sultan Tamasse as vice regent of Mwanga's last [illegible] a temporary arrangement [illegible] and foreign residents [illegible] the three powers to settle [illegible]

[illegible] considerable apprehension [illegible] of typhoid fever. [illegible] the German war vessel [illegible] with what is supposed [illegible] disease, and the Germans have [illegible]

But the king [illegible] Germans [illegible] Mwanga [illegible] Dr. Peters [illegible] Mwanga [illegible] Mwanga [illegible]

Foot Ball Games

[illegible] Dartmouth [illegible] Harvard [illegible]

Mormon Acquitted

SAN FRANCISCO, November 23.—Hiram Walker, a Mormon, was to-day acquitted by the United States court here of the charge of the murder of a Mormon elder named Hendricks last July. It has been expected that this trial would come to a sudden termination, as one of the jurors announced that he was prejudiced when the jury was accordingly discharged.

Wilcox's second trial, which came in the last week of October, on the same charge, of the jury were all native Hawaiians. He was promptly acquitted. The other persons charged in the conspiracy have also been tried. Ah Chungman, who was convicted, was fined $250 and eight days were also imposed upon ten or twelve natives. Seneca, the Belgian, who was the first one of the conspirators convicted, has had his death sentence commuted by King Kalakaua to one year's imprisonment, after which he will probably be banished.

Wallace's Recommendation

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The forthcoming report of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military academy will contain the paper read by Gen. Lew Wallace, president of the board, in which he suggests that the system of military education in vogue at West Point be extended to the whole army by converting every fixed post in the country into a military academy, with a company officer and instructor. He recommends the selection of from 250 to 500 enlisted men according to their standing at the end of their fourth year, to be transferred to West Point for final instruction through their fifth year. His idea is that commissions be issued to those men according to their standing at the completion of their final year at West Point and that all other modes of original appointment to the army be abolished.

Also a Plan a Sailor

BOSTON, November 23.—The following document was given out this afternoon:

OFFICE OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD, BOSTON, Nov. 23.

At a meeting of the board of directors held this day the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

WHEREAS, The stockholders of the company have provided for the necessary funds to meet the requirements of the company subject to the terms of circular No. 60, and

WHEREAS, The holders of a majority of all outstanding bonds of the Atchison system, both in Europe and the United States, have assented to the plan of reorganization dated October 15, 1889. Therefore be it voted, that the said plan of reorganization be and is hereby declared effective and that official announcement of this fact shall be made by the chairman, accompanied by a notice that bondholders to secure participation in the benefits of the plan should deposit their bonds on or before December 15, 1889, and that after that date bonds will only be received under such equitable conditions as the board of directors may establish.

By order of the board of directors.

GEO. C. MAGOWN, Chairman.

The [illegible]

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., November 23.—The steamship Olivette arrived at Key West to-day directly from Havana and brings information that the Cuban disturbance is confined to riots in San Cristobel, owing to differences arising among the aldermen there relative to the enforcement of a city ordinance. The mayor called out the military and the riot was quelled after two men had been killed and several others wounded. On November 21 at Malanzas the military interfered with the civil authorities, which so incensed the latter that a riot ensued. One officer and three men were killed and many wounded. Trouble still exists in and around Malanzas.

The North Dakota Contest.

BISMARCK, N. D., November 23.—In the joint legislative session to day Johnson lacked one of a majority for senator. The legislature adjourned till 7 p. m.

To night Johnson's forces were broken. On the first ballot he received 40 votes, Ordway 9, McCumber 3, Casey 13, Walsh 8, Allen 3 and Marratta (democrat) 13. The second ballot was the same, but on the third Ordway received 5, McCumber 2, Casey 13, Walsh 3, Henry Loud 4, Professor Sprague 9 and Marratta 13, while Johnson's vote fell to 32. Adjournment was then taken till Monday.

Stock Market.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The stock market, owing to the absence of a large number of brokers was quiet to dull to-day and the fluctuations were slight and without significance. The close, after a light business was active and strong at the best prices of the day.

Adams Exp.	139	St. L. & S. F.	13
American Ex.	116	Preferred	65
Canada Pacific		1st Preferred	75
C. & A.	131	Tex. Pacific	5
Preferred		U. P.	65
C. B. & Q.	76	U. S. Ex.	85
Del., Lack. & W.	142	Wells Fargo Ex.	147
D. & H. C.	126	Western Union	84
Fort Wayne	150	Coke Coal	31
East Tenn.		Iron Stock	9
2d preferred		Iron Silver	250
Ft. Wayne	146	Ontario	33
Ft. Worth & D. C.		Quick Silver	6
Illinois Central	124	Preferred	71
Kan. & Tex.	11	Pacific	7
Mo. Pacific	80	Alton & T. H.	35
Northern Pacific	23	D. T. & G.	35
Preferred	70	Preferred	137
O. S. & W.	113	Ill. Cent.	127
Pacific	142	Pacific Mail	41
N. Y. C.	104	Pittsburg	148
Rochester & Pitts.	27	Mich. Central	[illegible]
Rock Island	99		

Laws for the Mormons.

OTTAWA, November 23.—It is stated that parliament will be asked at the next session to enact laws against polygamy in order to cover the offenses committed by the Mormons of the northwest territories.

Nine Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, November 24.—It is now believed that nine lives were lost through the collision and sinking of the Old Dominion steamer Manhattan, which ran into the schooner Agnes Manning on Thursday night.

MEETING SEPARATELY.

The Democrats Contest in the New Montana Legislature.

Republicans and Democratic Members Meet Separately.

The Democrats Refuse to Attend the Senate Meeting.

Discussion of the Subject in a Caucus of Republicans.

Two Houses Organized

HELENA, Mont., November 23.—The joint convention of the legislature met to day in the house of representatives and the republicans meeting in the house, on Main street, and the democrats in the court house. The republicans had thirty members, two more than a quorum, and were called to order by State Auditor Rickards, and sworn in by Justice Blake. The organization was then perfected. A. C. Witter of Beaverhead county being named for speaker and a full list of subordinate officers was elected. A recess was taken then till 3 o'clock.

The democratic members of the house met at the court house and effected an organization. Blakely, of Gallatin, was elected speaker, and the members were sworn in by a notary public. The doors were closely guarded by the democrats and no one was admitted except those holding certificates of election from county clerks. After organizing a recess was taken.

The senate met at the court house but the democratic members absented themselves and there was no quorum. Lieutenant Governor Rickards called the senate to order. The roll was called and the eight republicans present were sworn in by Judge Hunt and the body adjourned till Monday morning.

In the caucus of republican senators and representatives this evening the action of the republican house members in organizing separately was explained. It was stated that the republican action was based upon the proclamation of Governor Toole, that none be recognized as having rights as members except those holding certificates of election from county clerks. It was stated further that the new constitution in force since October 1 expressly provides that all returns be canvassed by the same board created by the enabling act to canvass the returns on the constitution.

The republicans stand unanimously on the proposition that only such as are found to be members by the state canvassers are entitled to seats and all power to determine further rights resides wholly in the separate houses, and at no time in the session. Without notice the governor ordered the members to meet in certain places that until the last moment before the hour appointed were locked and guarded with no prospect but that such places would continue under the governor's personal control. Rather than submit to such coercion and restrictions the republicans with the officer designated by law to call the house to order proceeded to organize elsewhere.

Howard on a Pension

NEW YORK, November 23.—Major General Howard, of the United States army, at a meeting of the Military Service institute held this afternoon in Military hall on Governor's Island, read a paper on "Military and Naval Pensions of the United States." The general, after reviewing the history of pensions, advised the appointment of a special commission to revise all pension legislation. At present the people were not in favor of a general service pension. He considered it right to begin the payment of such pensions in 1915 which would be fifty years after the close of the war. General Horatio King said it was time that public sentiment be aroused to strengthen the weak knees of our representatives in congress and to stop the annual raids made upon the United States treasury.

A Fatal Accident.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 23.—The Oceanic steamer Zealandia arrived from Sydney and Auckland, via Honolulu, at noon to day. She reports that as she was entering the harbor at Honolulu on November 16, Professor Van Tassell, the balloonist, made an ascension from the shore and dropped from the balloon in a parachute. He fell into the ocean about two miles from the shore and one mile from the steamer. He was seen no more and it is supposed he was eaten by sharks. Van Tassell left San Francisco a few weeks ago for Honolulu and Australia, where he expected to give exhibitions.

May Have Gone to Canada

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—It is rumored late to night that James A. Smith, president of the Smith Ice and Fuel company, which failed last week has not been seen for several days and it is believed that he has gone to Canada with $60,000 of other people's money. For some weeks prior to the failure instead of depositing the firm's receipts in the bank he was placing them away to his own account. The company has liabilities of about $250,000 and assets of about $700, so low has everything been run down. Nearly all the plant is mortgaged.

The reports that Mr. Smith had left the city with a large amount of other people's money, is flatly denied by his attorney, who says that Mr. Smith has not left the city.

Deliberate Suicide.

CONCORD, BERRY, November 23.—At noon to day the body of Rev. Martin Sorenson, an Episcopal clergyman, was found in the wood shed in the rear of his premises with a deep gash in the neck and another on the left wrist. He had bled to death. It was evidently a case of deliberate suicide. Insanity is the only reason ascribed. Sorenson was 54 years of age.

The Meetings Prohibited.

DUBLIN, November 23.—The government has forbidden the holding of the proposed meetings at Killarney and Waterford to protest in memory of the Manchester Martyrs. The projectors of the demonstration announce that they will disobey the ban. The police have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to disperse the gatherings.

Heavy Loss of Revenue.

MONTREAL, Can., November 23.—C. A. Corneille, who investigated the whisky smuggling at Quebec for the government, states that as far as can be traced there has been smuggled into the city with a large amount of other people's money, is flatly denied by his attorney, who says that Mr. Smith has not left the city.

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An Important Case

LOS ANGELES, November 23.—In the United States circuit court today the case of the government of Mexico against the Southern Pacific railroad, involving the ownership of all lands in California, and involving the question as to whether that corporation is the same from the United States.

Coal Mining Suit

LONDON, November 23.—A decision has been rendered under which the Earl of Lonsdale is allowed to bring criminal suit against the North London Press for alleging that his lordship was implicated in the commission of unnatural crimes in the West End.

A Fatal Rear End Collision

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., November 23.—Last night a freight train on the Lehigh Valley dashed into the rear end of a local passenger train standing at the station. Two cars were telescoped. E. V. Curry, postal clerk, was killed and John Van Horn was fatally injured, and two others seriously hurt.

Rich Ore.

DETROIT, Mich., November 23.—A special from Ishpeming says: About 200 pounds of quartz carrying gold, at the rate of $50,000 a ton, was taken from the main shaft of the Michigan Gold mine last night. The assays of three samples of quartz give $21,621, $51,553 and $110,978 per ton respectively.

Not Accepted.

OTTAWA, November 23.—Sir John McDonald has resigned the presidency of the council and has taken the portfolio of railways and canals, and Hon. C. C. Colby, deputy speaker of the house, has been chosen to succeed him.

No Revolution in Rica.

NEW YORK, November 23.—J. M. Mayor, consul for Costa Rica, this morning received a cablegram from the secretary of the treasury of that country denying the rumor of a revolution in Costa Rica.

Tired of Life.

DENVER, November 23.—Dr. S. H. Simons, one of the pioneer physicians of the city, suicided to day by taking belladonna. Despondency, ill health and the loss of his wife by death a short time ago were the causes.

CAMPANINI—WHITNEY.

Last Night's [illegible] Event.

The opera house was filled last night by a [illegible] audience which had assembled to participate in one of the greatest feasts of song that has ever been offered in Colorado Springs. The Campanini-Whitney concert company is an attraction the like of which Colorado Springs seldom enjoys, and the lovers of harmony met together and drank deep draughts. The concert portion of the entertainment was composed of eight numbers, in which each of the great singers of the company was given a solo, Mr. Whitney having two but not appearing in the second part. The second part of the entertainment was the third act of Gounod's "Faust."

The first number on the programme was a duet from Donizetti's "Favorita," by Signor Bologna, the baritone, and Miss Dickerson, the contralto who is replying Miss Pringle's place. The number was well sung and received merited applause. Signor Bologna's number was an air from Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra" and he splendid baritone sang the number faultlessly throughout. Miss Dickerson had the third number on the programme, and gave an air, from Donizetti's "Brindisi." The number was so thoroughly appreciated that Miss Dickerson was recalled and sang the pretty English ballad, "Cows are in the Corn." Miss Dickerson became one of the favorites of the evening and received [illegible] applause with each succeeding appearance. It was to Myron Whitney, the great bass, that the ovation of the evening was given. He sang for his first number, "I am a Roamer" by Mendelssohn. Mr. Whitney's wonderful voice was not unfamiliar to a majority of those present, and none can say they ever heard him sing better than he did last night. With a naturally full, heavy and powerful voice, he sings with rare taste and artistic feeling, showing a rare schooling in artistic methods. For an encore he sang Kingsley's "Three Fishers." Mr. Whitney gave "The Two Grenadiers" for his second number, by Schumann, and for an encore sang "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." Signorina De Vere, the pretty little soprano scored an instant success. Her number, an air from "Perle du Bresil," was sung with brilliancy, her voice showing flexibility and depth of expression. The runs and staccati were given with clearness and ease. For an encore the Signorina sang a pretty little English ballad, "No Sir." By an error Campanini was not down upon the programme for a number, but his appearance was hailed with enthusiasm. Perhaps, as some say, Campanini is not the singer he once was, but still he is a great tenor. A thorough master over his intonation and of every combination of tones, he sings with vigor, feeling and expression. His first number was the serenade "Dormi Pur," by Scuderi, in which the highest form of vocal art found expression. For an encore he sang the air "La Donna Mobile" from Verdi's "Rigoletto." The last number was a trio by Signors Bologna and Campanini and Signorina De Vere, "Vadasi di Qua," by Martini. This splendid old trio was wonderfully given and the singers were compelled to repeat it.

The third act from Faust was sung as it will probably never be heard again in this city. Signor Campanini sang Faust and Signorina De Vere, Margherita. Signor Campanini appeared to much better advantage in the opera than in the first part, while Signorina De Vere's singing of the Jewel song was superb.

THE -:- CELEBRATED PERFECTION Mocha and Java Coffee — At — A. Hemenway & Son's, 115 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

APPLES. One Car Choice Missouri Apples Arrived To-Day. Price $1 Per Barrel.

POTATOES! Three Cars Choice Nebraska Potatoes. PRICE.....$1.00 Per 100 Lbs.

W. F. McKechan, 104 North Tejon St. November Price-List Now Ready. 130-1m

Look Out FOR THE DISPLAY OF New Fruits and Nuts — At — HELM & CO.'S

They will have a large line of New Goods for Saturday and next week's trade.

See what they have [illegible] buy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. If you want a choice article call at Thos. Hughes' FANCY GROCERY STORE. Pure Buckwheat Made article direct one of the best buckwheat districts in Pennsylvania. Cannot be Equal to it in this City.

Fine Goods! Fine Teas and Coffees A SPECIALTY. 110 Pike's Peak Ave., (MIDLAND BLOCK.)

"DEPOT -:- HOTEL," ADJOINING [illegible] Depot. F. CRAMER, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED 1873. El Paso County BANK. CAPITAL PAID IN $100,000. SURPLUS $[illegible]. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe. WM. S. JACKSON, President. J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier. DIRECTORS: W. S. Jackson, C. H. Weber, J. H. Barlow.

LANG HING & CO., IMPORTERS OF Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods. All styles of fine China, China Silks and Japanese Curios from Japan. All goods prices cheap and neatly assorted. No. 124 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

GARDNER'S Circulating Library! [illegible] to 425 N. Tejon St. [illegible] Works of Fiction, Biography, Travel, French Books, Music. [illegible]

W. S. STRATTON, Contractor & Builder. SHOP AND OFFICE East Kiowa Street. P. O. BOX 208.

Boots AND Shoes. JUST RECEIVED—A full line of R. P. Reed & Co's Ladies' Fine Shoes; also Men's, Boys' and Children's, all of which I will sell at very low prices. W. CONWAY, 21 Pike's Peak Ave.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION. Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly examination of teachers will be held in my office at Colorado City on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 29 and 30, 1889. All applicants should be in attendance promptly at 9 a. m. Friday morning, as the examination will begin at that time. REUBEN BERRY, County Superintendent of Schools.

REAL -:- ESTATE!

NEW WATER!

Don't Go Three Miles Out in the Country for Lots, when you can get them for the Same Money in

PARRISH'S ADDITION!

Only 3 Blocks from Cascade Avenue!
Only 3 Blocks from The Antlers Hotel!
Only 4½ Blocks from Post Office!

THE STREETS IN PARRISH'S ADDITION

Are 100 to 140 feet in width. THE ALLEYS are all 20 feet wide. There are no 60 or 80 feet streets, and narrow, 10-feet alleys, such as are found in other loudly advertised "Additions," with high sounding titles, where you pay high prices for lots, without duly considering that you are throwing away your money.

In the Alley Behind Every Lot in Parrish's Addition

There is a 3-inch Water Pipe, connected at Chestnut street with a 16-inch main; the Largest in the City's System. THE MAIN CITY DITCH, taking pure, clear water from the Fountain, runs just back of PARRISH'S ADDITION, and within a stone's throw of it.

YOU ARE SURE TO GET WATER

(Both from Pipes and Ditch) in PARRISH'S ADDITION if there is any water in the Fountain, even if other parts of the city are suffering from scarcity of the precious fluid.

REMEMBER THE FOREGOING, and then, when I tell you I will sell you a First-Class

LOT IN PARRISH'S ADDITION FOR $350

To $1,000 a full size lot 50 by 190 feet; do not hesitate a moment about buying. You can buy two lots on a corner, and erect pretty little cottages across street, giving each cottage a neat, pretty little yard, and readily rent them, owing to the location, etc.

To Pay You 25 to 35 Per Cent Per Annum on the Entire Investment.

WHERE CAN YOU DO THIS ELSEWHERE?

THE STREET CAR LINE RUNS THROUGH PARRISH'S ADDITION, from East to West, and will doubtless soon be extended to the North, past the "Mesa Road," up to THE ROCK ISLAND SHOPS. Lots are sold on Terms to Suit Buyers, if possible.

I AM ALSO SELLING

LOTS IN CALVERT HEIGHTS!

On Easy Terms, and at from $200 to $400. They have much the same relation to

COLORADO CITY,

As do Parrish Addition Lots to Colorado Springs, and

I CAN RECOMMEND THEM AS AN INVESTMENT!

SURE TO PAY A BIG PROFIT DURING THE COMING YEAR.

CALVERT HEIGHTS

Is surrounded by growing and progressive enterprises. THE MIDLAND SHOPS lie at its Northeast corner. Colorado City proper is North and Northeast of it. Both Additions join it on the North and Northwest. Colorado Springs itself is in full view, only two miles to the Southeast, and last though not least important,

The Great Glass Manufacturing Works

Are erected and in operation just south of CALVERT HEIGHTS. I have arranged to have every lot supplied with PURE WATER IN PIPES.

THE LOCATION IS SUPERB!

THE SURROUNDING VIEWS ARE MAGNIFICENT!

Last year I recommended you to buy lots in Parrish's Addition, and they have paid a better Profit than any other lots on the market. This year I urge you to add to Your Investment as Many Lots in CALVERT HEIGHTS as you can afford to buy, with the result that before the year is out, you will again be glad that you have taken my advice.

CALL EARLY! BUY SOON!

There are not very many lots altogether, and those who apply late, may find them all gone, and will have to Pay in Advance.

M. L. DeCOURSEY, Agent, No. 12½ So. Tejon Street, Colo. Springs.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

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Per month	1 00	One month	1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum	$1 50	Six months	75
Three months	50		

ADVERTISING

Rates known on application to the

JOB WORK

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any office west of the Mississippi River.

All [illegible] in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the office, where they will be promptly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements published in the paper after they are in this office.

No claims are allowed against employes of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.

All letters and matter for the editor of the Gazette must be in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertisers and others are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from [illegible]

R. W. STERLING, Manager of the Gazette

It is refreshing to read in the Republican the very hearty endorsement of the appointment of the Hon. Samuel Y. Newell as surveyor general. Senator Newell voted for Senator Teller in 1885, and has always been considered to be one of his strongest partisans. For some years back there has been an irresponsible rumor afloat that the Republican has not been a strong friend of Senator Teller. It is to be inferred, therefore, that the commendation of Senator Newell rests very largely upon his personal merits. This really should be the basis of all criticism. But unfortunately, it has become customary to judge of men by their senatorial affiliations, and it is pleasing to see that the Republican has not yielded to this style.

It is to be hoped that the state will strike bottom for responsibility regarding all steals from the treasury. So far as the warrants for state supplies, which are said to be wrong, are concerned, the attorney-general has thrown the whole responsibility on the state treasurer, instead of bringing suit to recover money for that part of the bills improperly allowed. The grand jury in Arapahoe, in investigating the charges against the state treasurer, shows that it is the duty of the attorney general to bring suit against the present treasurer and his predecessor for drawing interest on state funds. It is probable now that the attorney general will write an elaborate letter to show that somebody else should do this work. This "all around effort" on the part of our state officials to shirk responsibility is disgusting. If as much time was given to finding out how the thing could be done as is given in trying to find out how somebody else should do it, there would be a little more fear on the part of state contractors.

The News takes credit for the action of the grand jury regarding interest on state funds, and says that none of its republican contemporaries should have any credit. This is not at all according to the facts. In the first place, the News never outlined the course of policy which has been recommended by the grand jury; in the second place the work was evidentially done by the district attorney, who has been persistently misrepresented and attacked by the News; and, finally, he declined to be the tool of Cook, Brady, and other members of the "gang." It is also true that the News has been howling for a good while on this question, but its conduct in echoing trends by other state officials and the manner with which it has persistently thrown cold water on all efforts to detect and punish their frauds, has led many people to distrust its disinterestedness. If it were really sincere in its desire to protect the state treasury, it ought to be against all frauds. This has been unanimously the attitude of the press of the state. Every state official at present is a Democrat, but the republican papers have demanded that every state official who has done wrong should be punished. The News, for reasons of its own, has simply devoted its attention to the publication of the delinquencies of state officials. The News is the last paper in the state to make any political capital out of this subject. It had a magnificent opportunity last winter and spring which it did not improve, and to republican papers belong the credit of whatever has been done to expose and punish fraud.

The Denver Times seems to be very much worried regarding the economical scheme of the attorney general that the state treasurer should decline to pay the warrants issued to those parties which the commission appointed by the governor has stated are in excess of the amount which should have been paid. We hope that the real foundation of the claim of the Times is from a desire to protect the state credit. If it is, it is somewhat astonishing that the Times should not have protested against the issuing of warrants very largely in excess of the just debt of the state. There is no surer way of coming to a repudiation scheme, than for the state officials to issue warrants largely in excess of the just debts of the state. To urge that these warrants should be paid, without at the same time urging that the state officials who illegally issued them should be punished, and that the state contractors who illegally received them should be compelled to refund the money, is to pursue a course certain to lead to repudiation. The Times' sensitiveness about the state's honor, when it involves the payment of steals from the treasury, is as striking as it is ridiculous. If the state treasurer should refuse to pay the warrants which the attorney general will advise him not to pay, instead of injuring the credit of the state, he will help it. The credit of a state, as well as of an individual, depends very largely on the way that its business is conducted. If a man is doing business on good business principles and there are no leaks through dishonest clerks or employes, his credit is good. But if he is an honest man, but has many dishonest tenants, his credit is poor. If the state treasurer refuses to pay warrants for bills discovered, then he gives notice that the state will not suffer itself to be defrauded, and hence, it will not pay any dishonest bills, it will probably be able to pay its honest bills. As the matter stands at present the state is in a very bad position. The Times is doing all it can to injure the state credit by its attempt to force the state treasurer to pay warrants which the state officials have stated are in excess of the just debts of the state. The Times should be consistent. If it is for the state credit that the state should be made to pay its just debts, it is equally for the state credit that the state should be made to punish its officials who have illegally issued warrants

THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

A Brilliant List of Our Ex-Representatives Abroad.

Distinguished Ex-Ministers and Consuls Now Retired.

Clay, White and Bigelow, Macveagh, Schurz and Lowell.

[illegible] November 11, 1889.

[illegible] country in the world [illegible] trained diplomatists [illegible] United States of America [illegible] will doubtless surprise [illegible] who essentially suppose [illegible] consular service is, as a rule [illegible] entertained to the [illegible] They are right for I must [illegible] assertion by adding that [illegible] that we possess a large [illegible] of able diplomatists and consuls [illegible] have them at home and [illegible] abroad. The list of [illegible] and consuls is a large [illegible] Let me call the [illegible]

[illegible] of the retired gentlemen [illegible] frequently or frequently in Europe in Paris is to be found Gen[illegible] John Meredith Read, who was the [illegible] consul general to Paris, [illegible] 1869 to 1876, during the [illegible] of the Franco-German [illegible] which time he was also acting [illegible] for Germany. He was [illegible] from 1873 to 1879 [illegible] a gentleman of a gentle [illegible] and would [illegible] country well on any foreign [illegible]

Alfred Rhodes, who is in Europe, [illegible] this city. He is one of his age [illegible] with an experience in the [illegible] and consular services. Mr. [illegible] Jerusalem, Rome and Elberfeld, and [illegible] affairs at the Hague, having [illegible] in the service about fourteen years [illegible] speaks French with remarkable ease [illegible] and an accomplished writer.

There, too, resides Charles Gifford [illegible] the artist, who was at one time [illegible] at Bristol, and whose knowledge [illegible] French, German and Italian would [illegible] him a most valuable acquisition to [illegible] if he could be prevailed [illegible] to desert art for diplomacy, which [illegible] very much doubt.

[illegible] certain several cases of the kind [illegible] consideration. At Florence resides [illegible] K. Tuckerman, who was minister to Greece from 1868 to 1872, and Professor Willard Fiske, who was an attache [illegible] the Vienna legation when Motley presided over it. At Naples is the Rev. J. C. [illegible], who was consul at Oporto, [illegible] from 1869 to 1876. At Venice [illegible] when I heard from him recently, [illegible] L. Alden, consul general at [illegible] during the Cleveland administration, and who proved himself to be an [illegible] secular officer as journalist, [illegible] and novelist. In the Italian [illegible] is William J. Stillman, now the representative of the London Times, but [illegible] twenty years ago, served the [illegible] most creditably for a decade as [illegible] at Rome and Crete; and Judge [illegible] Mr. Cleveland's minister [illegible]

[illegible] Berlin still lives at eighty-two, the [illegible] author Theodore Sedgwick [illegible] who was either secretary or charge [illegible] Berlin from 1837 to 1853, [illegible] the last year until the breaking [illegible] of the civil war was United States [illegible] to Switzerland. It may be objected that Mr. Fay is now too old for [illegible] But is it not far more difficult to [illegible] out a large history of Germany, [illegible] Mr. Fay has just done, than to [illegible] over any American legation in [illegible]

[illegible] Bancroft, at Glasgow, where he was [illegible] consul for the past four [illegible] dismissed Francis H. Underwood, the founder of the Atlantic [illegible]

[illegible] the ex ministers, ex secretaries [illegible] and ex consuls who are freely [illegible] on this side of the water, [illegible] mentioned; John Hay, who [illegible] charge d'Affaires and secretary [illegible] at Paris, Vienna and Madrid, [illegible] secretary of state; Perry [illegible] minister to Spain; Carl [illegible] was sent to Madrid as minister; Andrew D. White, as [illegible] of the legation at St Petersburg [illegible] one of the commissioners to Santo Domingo in 1871, and [illegible] to Berlin from 1879 to 1881; [illegible] minister to Austria; John Bigelow, whose [illegible] to his country while [illegible] at Paris during the [illegible] French invasion of [illegible] be exaggerated. Robert [illegible] Mr. Reid's immediate [illegible] Paris where, [illegible] diplomatic training [illegible] more especially [illegible] international knowledge [illegible] language, he is very [illegible] in all French of [illegible] William Hoffman, belong [illegible] New York Hoffman [illegible] secretary of legation [illegible] minister in Denmark. [illegible] Lowell, whose recent [illegible] career at Madrid [illegible] fresh in the minds of [illegible] John Russell Young, who [illegible] the London edition [illegible] York Herald with as much [illegible] the Pekin legation be[illegible] of Mr Cleveland; and [illegible] whom I have doubt[illegible]

[illegible] should also be in[illegible] for he is [illegible] of the ocean on [illegible] with the Congo [illegible] which is under the [illegible] King of Belgium. It [illegible] that Mr. Sanford [illegible] recently ran [illegible] in 1887 he was at [illegible] Paris and he [illegible] he would [illegible] Minister Mason's course [illegible] court dress for the usual [illegible] diplomatic uniform. This [illegible] motion of Senator Sumner, [illegible] law, enforcing Secretary [illegible] instruction, recommend [illegible] dress as a diplomatic [illegible] so if the American ministers [illegible] now, or to their sister capitals [illegible] diplomatic corps, it is the [illegible] made in the matter to this [illegible] which Mr. Sanford took in the early days of the second empire.

The list of ex ministers and ex consuls, who are to be found on your side of the Atlantic, is as brilliant as it is long.

Among military men in foreign parts whose diplomatic [illegible] quite early in life. Authority [illegible] secretary of legation at London and [illegible] James [illegible] latter was appointed [illegible] Sandwich Islands [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Minister Foster during the Blaine administration [illegible] Turkey. [illegible] Mr. Hunter, General Schenck, Judge Poland, Lew Wallace, who was [illegible] Sweden and Norway [illegible] 1887 to 1889. General John W. Foster, who filled with marked ability the [illegible] of Mexico, Madrid and St. Petersburg. General Schenck, minister to England during Lincoln's administration, Lew Wallace, who was [illegible] Turkey, and Mr. Hunter, who was [illegible] general in Peru. [illegible] Spain.

Among [illegible] President Arthur [illegible] years ago, Professor Anderson of Wisconsin University, who was minister resident at Copenhagen until last summer, Rev. Dr. M. J. Cramer, son of the Boston Universalist, if I am not mistaken, and General Grant's brother-in-law, a Swiss by birth, whom President Johnson sent out as consul at Leipsic, whom President Grant made minister to Denmark, and whom President Garfield sent to Switzerland as minister resident. Professor Wait of Cornell University, once consul general to Greece, and Professor Phelps of the Yale Law school, recently minister to England.

Many lawyers should, of course, be mentioned in connection with the subject of my letter. For instance, there are John Jay, of New York, minister to Austria for five or six years; Wayne MacVeagh, minister to Turkey in 1870-71; Judge Alphonso Taft, minister to Austria, who afterwards held the same post in Russia, O. N. Lathrop, of Detroit, President Cleveland's representative at St. Petersburg; Judge Edward Pierrepont, who declined, in 1874, the mission to Russia but accepted three years later the post of minister to England, where he did so much to make the visit of General Grant a great official success; and Judge Bancroft Davis, who, when only about twenty seven years old, began his long and brilliant diplomatic career as secretary and charge d'affaires at London, becoming later a member of the famous Alabama Arbitration tribunal, then assistant secretary of state and finally minister to Germany.

The literary men include the venerable George Bancroft, minister to England from 1846 to 1849, and minister to Berlin from 1867 to 1871. Donn Piatt, who, before the civil war, was secretary and charge d'affaires at Paris; George H. Boker, of Philadelphia, who was in the diplomatic service nearly ten years during Grant's administration, as minister to Turkey, and later as minister to Russia; Rev. Dr. Curry, Mr. Cleveland's minister to Spain, and S. G. W. Benjamin, the first United States minister to Persia.

Politicians have naturally filled many posts. I may cite ex Vice President Hannibal Hamlin, who was over seventy when he was sent out as minister to Spain; and the present vice president, Mr. Morton, whose brilliant mission to France is still well remembered here; George H. Pendleton, sent to Germany by Mr. Cleveland; Cassius M. Clay, who was twice minister to Russia; H. H. Hitt, member of congress from Illinois, who was secretary of legation to Paris and assistant secretary of state; John A. Bingham, who occupied the Japanese legation for twelve years, and Samuel Shellabarger, who was at one time American minister at Lisbon.

Besides those already mentioned, I must say a word of George F. Seward, nephew of the great secretary, who was consul, consul general and minister in China, and minister to Corea; Oscar S. Strauss of New York, Mr. Cleveland's minister to Turkey, Nicholas Fish, son of Grant's secretary of state, who was secretary of legation at Berlin and minister to Switzerland and Belgium, August Belmont, of New York, who, a fact not generally known, was minister to Holland in 1854; Robert B. Roosevelt, of New York, who was also minister to Holland during the last part of Mr. Cleveland's administration, W. W. Astor, who was minister to Italy under Arthur; John M. Francis, of the Troy Times, who has presided over the legations of Greece, Portugal and Austria, William H. Trescot, the well known South Carolina diplomatist, who has filled many special and responsible missions for the state department, James O. Putnam, of Buffalo, who was consul at Havre in 1861 and minister to Brussels twenty years later; and Walker Fearn, minister to Greece, Boyd Winchester, minister to Switzerland, Frederick H. Winston, minister to Persia, Lambert Tree, minister to Belgium and Russia, Rufus Magee, minister to Sweden and Norway. Thomas M. Waller, consul general at London, all of which appointments and a large number of others were made by Mr. Cleveland.

I have [illegible] overlooked some important ministers and consuls [illegible] of two of those whom I have given may be unknown [illegible] come over to the majority, but enough has been written to prove that I was within bounds when it was stated in the opening of this letter, that the United States was unsurpassed by any other nation on the globe in the number of able and trained diplomats and consuls "on waiting orders." The only trouble is that the successive secretaries of state too often allow this little body of tried men to go on waiting and give orders only to the untried multitude who have "influence."

THEODORE STANTON.

SOME BOSTON BOOKS.

Cyrus Willard Writes About Lucky Boston Authors.

How "Looking Backward" and "Thou Shalt Not" Are Selling.

Who the Real Name of the Man Who Wrote the Latter Is.

[illegible]

Boston, Nov. 21. [illegible] a table [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Author [illegible] Not" sell [illegible] "The [illegible] tells me that [illegible] "Looking Backward" are [illegible] the [illegible] book, "Thou Shalt Not," [illegible] Mrs. Howe's novel, "Leonora," [illegible] In that association [illegible] Mr. Howells's novel, in which both [illegible] The Albatross so[illegible]

[illegible] "Thou Shalt Not" [illegible] to the reading public [illegible] It was not long, however, before there came a demand to know the name of the author. With the success of the book assured, it was [illegible] to still keep his personality a secret while seemingly satisfying the demand for the author's name. He told personally is now for the first time known in print in this article. He is Lam Boyd Porter. He is a man of about 31, of medium height and [illegible] with a frank and [illegible] manner. His light [illegible] hair [illegible] light up with a [illegible] and the change [illegible] paper [illegible] of his face, which are [illegible] he has a short mustache, [illegible] most remarkably his pleasure in [illegible] old or new friends. He has [illegible] an apprenticeship of many long years in newspaper work. For years he was a writer of The Cambridge Chronicle, and lately he has been one of the night editors on The Boston Herald, from which he resigned when his book became a success.

During our talk, he became rather more communicative on personal matters than is his wont, and for the first time openly acknowledged that he was the author of "Thou Shalt Not." He also gave several incidents relating to the early history of that book which have never been told. Aspirants for literary fame and those seeking fortune will be interested in this story of a phenomenally successful novel. It is now nearing its one hundredth thousand, and its sale is made more remarkable from its being the first work of an unknown writer. I tell the story just as he told it me.

"I wrote the story," he said, "nearly three years before it was published. In order to secure perfectly legitimate insight I dictated it to a typewriter, after which I laid it carefully away in a bureau drawer. I often took it out and read it over, and I never doubted that it would be a success if it once got on the market; but I could not muster sufficient courage to offer it to any publisher. At last, when going on a pleasure trip to New York, I took the manuscript with me, determining to make one desperate effort to overcome my timidity. The next morning I walked to Twenty-third street, and with many misgivings ascended the elevator, to the office of G. W. Dillingham. I never felt more relieved in my life than when a gentlemanly clerk informed me that the publisher was not in.

"Here is some manuscript that I would like to have him read," I said, laying down my little package. The clerk took it, informing me that it would probably be returned at my expense, which I did not doubt in the least. If it had been the story's fate, it would very likely have been relegated to the bottom drawer for another three years, but within a fortnight I received a letter from Mr. Dillingham, accepting the novel and proposing a royalty, which was as generous, I believe, as is paid by any American house to its authors."

It is not likely that any anonymous novel has ever had such a rapid rise to a great circulation in this country, for the first editions appeared, as stated above, without any signature whatever, and with no especial advertising or other means of attracting attention. When the novel, a novel was issued last August there were advance orders for 20,000 copies. More than 30,000 more have been sold since that time, and the demand for both "Thou Shalt Not" and "His Private Character" reaches at the present time the printing of 1,000 copies a week. They are sold from Bangor to San Francisco and from Galveston to Montreal, and the demand bids fair to continue.

While thus talking over his success, Mr. "Ross," as he still prefers to be called, [illegible] the fact that he is engaged [illegible] nearly finished a story which will bear the peculiar title "Sir Amos of Ellen." It treats of the [illegible] and in it [illegible] a love story of the kind which has made [illegible] famous. Then is the chief of the [illegible] Riverfield, [illegible] "[illegible] of intellect" between [illegible] Philip Westland, agent of the [illegible] in which, of course, the [illegible] conversation, must be [illegible]

[illegible] the question now so frequently asked:

"Does it pay to write novels?"

In reply, he said that his income, the first year of his entrance in that direction, exceeded the salary of a United States cabinet officer, and equaled the combined salaries paid by the state of Massachusetts to its governor and council. In all [illegible] cents, or $9,000 [illegible] the first year. He will put this [illegible] into [illegible] He is receiving [illegible] from so prominent publishers [illegible] while requests for his autograph are sent from all over the country. The best of the whole matter, too, is that his head is not at all turned by his sudden elevation from comparative poverty as a newspaper man to affluence. More widely known than he, because his personality has been less concealed, is the author of the other and greatest success of the year, Edward Bellamy, whose novel "Looking Backward" is now in the one hundred and seventy-fifth thousand. It will have reached and passed the two hundred thousand limit before the end of the year. It is now selling at the rate of 1,500 copies a day, or 9,000 copies a week. The author's royalties on these are at the usual rate of 10 per cent on the retail price. This is five cents a copy on the paper edition, which, on the sales of 9,000 copies a week, amounts to the same income of at least $450. This extraordinary sale, unprecedented since Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," to which, by the way, this book has been compared, has only been in full swing since the first of July.

Although having known him for over a year and meeting him many times, I could not help being struck when at a dinner, a short time ago, at which Mr. W. D. Howells and several other authors and newspaper men were present, by the different reception Mr. Howells and Porter received. The author of the most successful book of the year, and yet how different in the manner of its construction and method. Porter is a man about as opposite, yet the great public cares [illegible] to know that the same personal difference found a parallel in the subjects of their novels and the manner in which they were treated. Porter's great success has been already given. He merely gives a succession of pictures, devoid of particular incidents, of life in the village of Amesbury.

Howells is, as he is to the country, of no mean rank in plot, and, like himself, of a delicate, sensitive organization. Of a size that the Gotham knight, Mr. Bellamy is rather slender in build. Hardark, grave faced, illuminated by a pair of kindly gray eyes, which have at times a abroad, and can be coolly quizzical, look about their corners. His forehead is large and finely formed. A heavy, drooping mustache covers his mouth. He talks in a warm, sympathetic voice, which immediately commands attention. In manner he is quiet, and liable to be introspective. His whole appearance, when in repose, stamps him as the man of imagination. Any one who has read his shorter stories of recent date, "To Whom This May Concern" and "A Positive Romance," or his earlier works, "Miss Ludington's Sister" and "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process," must admit that in him is present a delicate, playful and [illegible] imagination such as is possessed by no modern author since Hawthorne. His "Looking Backward," considered simply as a work of the imagination, commands the respect even of the enemies of its theories.

He has often told the writer that he had never read any book on social questions before he wrote "Looking Backward," and believed that he never would have written it if he had read them, for his mind would have then been confused.

Although comparatively wealthy now, he is not happy, as he is a long and patient sufferer from that old fashioned New England disease, dyspepsia. On this account he will this winter take a trip to Cuba for several months. He has orders for a number of books that he cannot yet see his way to write, and is now engaged on a dramatization of "Looking Backward." This winter he hopes to write a work which shall present in didactic form the social theories contained in that book. He is now about 39 years of age, and lives with his charming family in the old homestead at Chicopee Falls, Mass. An enormous mail comes to this little paradise for him from all over the world. Many of his literary brethren in and near Boston have taught him a great deal to think, and write he in good faith he would be overloaded with counsel from them. Invitations have also come across the water from England from several prominent literary men and artists asking him to come over there. Already "Looking Backward" is pirated editions, by the way, is selling there very rapidly, 15,000 copies having been disposed of at the shilling rate.

Like Porter, he has served in newspaper work, having been for eight years actively connected on Springfield and New York papers. He, in addition, has been admitted to the bar, but has done but little practicing. Both men are of old New England stock.

Such is a hasty pen picture of the two most talked about authors of the day, and the men who, with but one or two notable exceptions, are making the most out of fiction.

"Does novel writing pay?"

With Bellamy making $50,000 a year and Porter $9,000, what is your answer?

CYRUS WILLARD WRIGHT.

[illegible]

A few of us had arrived early at Sunday evening service in a church in an Ohio town, when the minister was taken with a tickling in the throat. After coughing for a [illegible] he asked if any of us had a troche. A young fellow and his girl occupied close quarters in one of the seats, and his [illegible] and flung a vest down into his vest pocket at the request.

"Ah! Thomas, I shall be greatly obliged," said the [illegible] man as he advanced.

Thomas fished up a lozenge with some red letters on it, started to hand it to the minister, but changed his mind and dropped it back into his pocket.

"Well?"

"You see, sir," whispered Thomas as he rose up, "I've only got one, and I can't part with that. It says: 'I love you' on it, and I'm going to slip it to Sarah as soon as you folks stop looking!"

—New York Sun.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

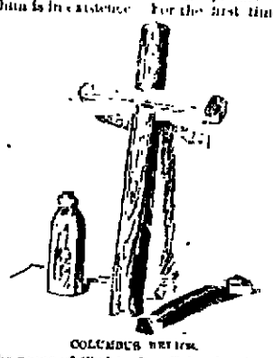
RELICS OF COLUMBUS.

THEY ARE SCARCE, BUT WASHINGTON HAS A FEW.

The Finest Bust of the Discoverer—A Bolt from His Prison—The Ring to Which He Was Chained—The Bronze Doors of the Capitol.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. In the great rotunda of the capitol is a plaster medallion portrait of a man who will be much talked about during the next three years. It is an imaginary portrait, for the subject has been dead nearly four centuries, and no authentic picture of him is in existence. For the first time, the name of Christopher Columbus is to be intimately associated with a great public event in the chief nation of the world which he discovered. The Columbus fair of 1892 will make the voyager's name a household word. His struggles and triumphs will be recited in the ears of millions of human beings. The nations of the Old World will gather, with those of the new to do him honor.



COLUMBUS BETTER.

All the public memorials of Columbus which this country has erected are clustered about the rotunda of the capital. It is a matter of proper pride with Americans that, though Columbus spoke not the English tongue, and though he never set foot on the soil of the present territory of the United States, this country has not been slow to honor his name and his deeds in monuments of bronze and marble.

This plaster head is one of the saddest things I have seen in the Capitol. Sad because it is a bogus Columbus. Pity that the head of the real Columbus of the Columbus who lived in a land of painting and sculpture—should have been lost in the mists of the past. Sad because it reminds one of the great man journeying back to the Old World, from the New World which he had discovered, in chains. Sad because it brings to mind the death of Columbus in ignorance of the magnitude of his discovery, in ignorance of the fact that he had brought a new world under the dominion of civilization.

There is much that is pathetic in the career of Columbus, and of one of the saddest incidents of his life we find a pecuniar sort in the National museum. It is well known that this institution contains personal relics of nearly all the great men whose names appear in the history of North America, and yet one is surprised to find no thing that was associated with the person of the very first European who set foot on these shores. At first thought one is inclined to think the omission as he fancies he would be coming upon a personal relic of Adam or Moses. Yet there is a little bolt of rusty iron which held the chains which bound Columbus a prisoner in San Domingo. There is something startling in the thought of laying hand upon a physical object which has felt the touch of the flesh of Columbus, but there is little room to doubt the authenticity of the relic. The bolt was obtained by Robert Moore, purser in the navy in 1844, and he presented it to the museum. Corroborative evidence is found in the little bottle lying close by. It is [illegible] of wood and is marked:

"Wood from the moulded beam in the wall of the dungeon called the dungeon of the prophets, in the city of San Domingo." To this bottle was attached the ring from which hung the chain that held Admiral Christopher Columbus during his imprisonment by order of Francisco de Bobadilla in 1500."

Not far away stands a cross which appeals strongly to the imagination of the average American. It is a simple piece of wood which flashes history before him like a flash of fire, which carries the mind instantly back to the most dramatic moment of the career of a continent. Think of holding in one's hand the staff which Columbus held, and which flaunted the flag of Spain when the discoverer first planted his foot on western soil and took possession in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella! Yet that is what this cross purports to be in the museum. Unfortunately, there are some doubts of its genuineness, and the museum authorities not wishing to play a parallel to the skin of the serpent which tempted Mother Eve, which may be seen in a Chicago museum, nor to the historic pair of Shakespeare's skulls—one of Shakespeare the boy, [illegible] other of Shakespeare the [illegible] merit till further light may be had upon its pedigree.

Should the Columbus quadri centennial exposition be held in the capital city, visitors will have find the career of the discoverer epitomized in a most curious and admirable and most fascinating form. It is a bronze door—the great bronze door which hangs at the eastern entrance to the rotunda—the door through which a score of presidents have passed on their way to take the oath of office. This door is justly considered one of the attractions of the Capitol. Visitors long linger over it, interested by the novel effect of the pictures made of lines raised from a flat surface, pleased with the graphic portrayal of the life of Columbus, to be compreheended at a glance, and sometimes a little startled on seeing a niece, child take one of the [illegible] doors in each hand and swing them to and fro. The weight of the two doors is 20,000 pounds. With their casing also of bronze, and superbly carved, they measure nine feet by nineteen. They were modeled in Rome, in 1858 to 58 American [illegible] Boston, and were cast [illegible] Munich in 1860. The cost to the government was $28,000.

THE PICTURE IN THE ROTUNDA.

It is a work of art which must be not only seen but studied to be appreciated. There are nine panels, four in each leaf of the door and one in the transom, representing in bas relief the leading events in the career of Columbus: [illegible] the enthusiasm [illegible] the council of Salamanca [illegible] the [illegible] of the queen which [illegible] Next comes the departure for the Spanish court from the convent [illegible] and in succession the meeting at the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella, the departure on his first voyage, the return to Spain, Columbus [illegible] the [illegible] of Palos [illegible] the admiral [illegible] Pope Alexander VI [illegible] Isabella [illegible] Columbus, Charles VIII [illegible] Lady Beatrix [illegible] of Mrs. Rogers, wife of the sculptor, Panzer, covered [illegible] the Pinta [illegible] Columbus, mother, Bartholomew, Ballon, discoverer of the Pacific ocean; Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico; Pizarro, conqueror of Peru, and Americus Vespucci, the voyager from whom our continent derives its name.

Just outside the bronze door, on the east portico of the Capitol, is the only statue of Columbus in the United States. It is a semi-colossal group, representing the discovery of America. Columbus holds aloft a small globe, on the top of which is [illegible] America. At his side crouches an [illegible] and awe stricken Indian maiden looking up into the face of the admiral. It is said the mirror which the figure of Columbus wears is true to a fact, having been copied from a suit in the palace of the discoverer's descendants at Genoa.

But these are by no means all the Columbus memorials of which the rotunda boasts. Conspicuous among the eight huge paintings adorning the walls is the "Landing of Columbus at San Salvador," Oct. 12, 1492." John Vanderlyn, of New York, was the artist, and the government paid him $10,000 for his work. In the foreground is Columbus, planting in the sound the royal standard, of which fragments are said to be in the National museum. Behind him are his officers, the two Pinzons, Rodrigo, the notary; Sanchez, the government inspector; a mariner, now in repellent attitude; a cabin boy kneeling; a friar, bearing a crucifix; a sailor kneeling in [illegible] for the admiral, and on the shore other sailors giving expression to their joy in rolling land or contending for glittering particles in the sand. From behind trees and [illegible] the natives are looking out with awe stricken faces.

The statue which heard Columbus, the man who by him, the statue which he made, still exists. How unfortunate it is that no likeness of his face has survived may be judged by a look at these figures in bronze, plaster, marble and canvas. The Columbus who lands on our shores in bronze has a beardless face, while the Columbus of the painting is bearded like a patriarch. The Columbus of the statue on the east portico has a full resemblance to the Columbus of the medallion within the rotunda.

WALLACE WHITMAN.

THE ONLY COLUMBUS STATUE.

They Fought Night On.

It doesn't take an American long to catch on to any sort of situation. A Detroiter goes to Germany, remains two weeks and returns to report that there will be no war in Europe for the next five years. It would have taken any other sort of a man a month to make up his mind on a matter like that.—Detroit Free Press.

Splitting a Diamond.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The diamond has a grain or cleavage plane, the same as all mineral or crystalline substances, and hence it is possible to split or divide one into two or more parts. Sometimes a large piece is removed at once from a gem by splitting, but it is a process attended with much risk.

To [illegible] this matter the stone is carefully studied and its line of cleavage ascertained, it is placed in hardened cement, in the proper position, and the sharp edge of a steel chisel resembling a razor is carefully adjusted so that the division will be at the points desired, and a smart rap with a hammer is given it. Perhaps no more costly blow may be struck in any mechanical work than this, for in manipulating a large diamond, if it is unskillfully given, a gem of several thousand dollars' value may be spoiled.

"A Fair Election, Sah."

Washington Post.

The colonel was at the Ebbitt Thursday night. He moved over and made room.

"Yes, sah, I've been on the sacred soil of Old Virginny," he volunteered. "Every native-born son of the Old Dominion had to be there. We had to save the state, and we did it, sah, with honah. We have piled up over 40,000 majority for Kunnel Phil McKinney, a man of family, sah, a man of honah, a gentleman by gad, sah."

"Was it a fair election, Colonel?"

"Fair, sah? Did you ask me if it was fair? There was no repeating allowed. There may have been a few radicals who were unable to deposit their demolition votes, sah, on account of the late rain of the honah; but when you ask me if the election was fair, I am constrained to say, in view of the glorious results, that it was a strawberry blonde, sah."

Manager Nye will give the patrons of the opera house a treat on Thanksgiving night—Nick Robrts' great Humpty Dumpty show.

HUB MANAGING EDITORS.

THE GENIUSES WHO PRESIDE OVER BOSTON NEWSPAPERS.

John H. H[illegible], of The Herald; Fowle, of The Globe, and Messrs. O'Meara, Cl[illegible], Underwood, Crooks and [illegible]—All Accomplished Journalists.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Of these twelve daily newspapers published in Boston it can be truly said that, in their characteristics, at least, they are as widely as the poles apart from each other, namely, a Jane Eyre lecturer, all are in their own way as they are in fact. The proof of their good looks will be acknowledged by a scrutiny of the accompanying pictures of these representative journalists. In fact, their articulate exponents the general readers of each herewith, will testify.

Although Boston is often decried provincial in matters journalistic, even by members of the press, still it contains quite a number of bright and able journalists. Considering the journals and journalists in Boston it is a matter of no less surprise than for the most part of fact, with just enough fiction to give it spice, that not only interesting to the fraternity of the pen, but to the great mass of newspaper readers. To the latter the Hub has less to offer than Gotham. Yet in many respects brief sketches of the men who control the press which serves to mold and reflect the public opinion of New England's metropolis will prove interesting. Their lives will serve to prove that hard, well directed effort will usually bring its reward, not only in the sense of duty done, but of ample remuneration as well. Youngish men most of these newspaper workers are, and some quite young. Doubtless they would, one and all, prefer to remain laboring behind their editorial desks, allowing their work alone to inform the world at large of their existence.

Of Boston papers, The Herald is the best paying and most influential, and has improved and grown wonderfully under the managing editorship of Mr. John H. Holmes, whose portrait [illegible] has been not only to make it a [illegible] but also that it is [illegible] paper. He is the man who makes the paper what it is, and he [illegible] gives prominence [illegible] any of the way a man may, by a [illegible] of talent and fortitude [illegible] to a commanding position in the newspaper world. He is a native of Peabody, Mass., and is 46 years of age. He is said to have been a teacher in early life, afterwards librarian and superintendent of the Charlestown (Mass.) public library. But he [illegible] and [illegible] towards journalism and [illegible] to employ his spare moments in writing [illegible] and editorial for The Charlestown Chronicle, an excellent weekly, soon after [illegible] change. He stuck out of the old ruts and [illegible] in a regular paper. Next he [illegible] charge of The Daily and Sunday [illegible] continuing in that position [illegible] of The Herald offered him a place on the editorial staff of their paper.

He was placed in charge of The Sunday Herald. Here he [illegible] of loyalty. He built that [illegible] up, and his [illegible] to the other [illegible] and one day, after the Herald moved into its [illegible] building he found a [illegible] on the door with painted the words, "Managing Editor." That he knew for what his pen was to be. Mr. H. [illegible] a marvel in its way. It is fitted up in a [illegible] with the [illegible] of its [illegible] There are [illegible] and [illegible] for files of [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

THE ENGLISH BALLET.

An English Clergyman's Defense of the Ballet Girls.

The Ballet Dancing Declared to be a Thing of Art.

Criticism of the Class which Persecutes the Girls.

[Copyrighted by the Press Association.]
LONDON, November 10, 1889.

A good deal of excitement was caused towards the end of the last session by Mr. Winterbotham, a member of the English parliament, saying in his place in the house of commons that a large majority of the ballet dancers eventually became "street walkers." Mr. Winterbotham has now frankly and fully apologized for having uttered such a libel, but the discussion which was called forth by it, and especially the action taken in the matter by the dancers themselves, has served once more to call public attention especially to the status of the ballet.

My right to speak with some confidence on this matter has been obtained in the following way. I was brought up as a strict Puritan, theatres of every sort being entirely forbidden me. On being ordained in the Church of England my first curacy was at a church in Drury Lane. In the course of my ordinary work there I found myself in constant contact with theatrical people, especially with those in the humbler ranks of the profession. I found by experience that the Puritan report I had heard of them was altogether ill-founded; that they received the religious instruction in which they were placed; that it made difficult life much harder. Several years afterwards when I was curate in Bethnal Green, being in the habit of lecturing at a working men's club on a Sunday evening, I gave one evening a lecture on theatres and music halls. This lecture, which was published in the Era, the Bishop of London's (Dr. Jackson) secretary was called to it, with the result that I had to leave my curacy, the bishop writing that "he prayed to God that I might not stand before the judgment seat the man who by my example had been led to take the first downward step to vice and misery."

A good many people felt that the bishop's conduct in this matter was altogether a mistake, and soon afterwards a guild was formed with a view of helping to get rid of the anti-Christian prejudices which were so prevalent with reference to stage work and life.

A marked change in the attitude of the clergy towards the stage has shown itself during the ten years that this guild has been at work; but not a complete change; for when the attention of the present bishop of London (Dr. Temple) was called to the guild he sent for me, and after several interviews between myself, its secretary, and other members of the guild, with the bishop, the result has been that he has refused to give me a license to officiate in his diocese, on the sole ground that I am "doing serious mischief by encouraging young men and women to be frequent spectators of ballet dancing."

Putting these personal matters by, I think they have far more than a mere personal interest, and because they indicate how I have been compelled to treat this matter rather more seriously than some people are inclined to do. That two such different men, occupying such responsible positions as the late Dr. Jackson and the present Dr. Temple, should have behaved as they have done, has compelled me to think, and I think again and again, whether I have solid ground on which to base my defense of the ballet, a defense which has cost me the loss of status and means of influence in the church in which I am a loyal priest.

Who, then, are these dancers who are thus subject to attack and for defending whom a priest is to be refused pulpit and altar, and means of living?

Well, first on the face of it, they are young women, who are earning their own living, and very often the living of relatives who are depending upon them, by hard work in an honest and straightforward fashion. That of itself is no small recommendation of the ballet when there are not yet too many callings open to women; and when there are large classes of women who, so far from taking any pains "to learn and labor truly to get their own living," are content to consume without producing anything with mind or body in return for what they consume.

Every advocate of "Women's Rights" should be a zealous supporter of the ballet, and should defend the fair fame of the dancers whether it is attacked by narrow ecclesiastics or by idle ladies of society. And this primary fact, that they are honest workers, producing and not merely consuming, must be kept in mind when the dancer's habits of life and general conversation are brought under discussion.

Young ladies who live a sheltered life, say in an English country parsonage, have indeed their own most fatal faults; but from the nature of the case those, who, like the ballet dancers and all working girls in our great cities, are not thus sheltered, whose virtue is not "fugitive and cloistered," who "sally out to meet their adversary" and whose "immortal garland is won not without heat and dust," they develope a somewhat different character from that of the sheltered young lady, different certainly in its faults, but altogether more robust and healthier.

And yet it is from the point of view of the sheltered young person that the life and conversation of our dancers is too often criticized; it is with her and not with the worker in the shops or business that the comparison which is intended to be invidious is made. A study of the influence of occupation upon character would be an interesting one; but to be valuable it must be comparative. Because Shakespeare in one of his sonnets pleading for his friend's love emphasized the difficulty of the actor's life, some have the hardihood to maintain that we have his great authority for the Puritan notion that, after all, stage work is essentially demoralizing, but a sensitive man may well feel the difficulties incident to his calling without implying that he thinks that calling evil. It is sympathy that we all want. It is sympathy in their work that the dancers want. We may think of them saying to each of us when the puritans denounce them as Shakespeare did to W. H.

"Pity me, then, dear friend, and I assure ye
Even that your pity is enough to boot me."

Moreover, whatever evil influence this or that occupation may have upon character, it is as nothing compared with the evil influence of no occupation. The primary fundamental fact, then, to be recognized when the dancer's status is discussed is that they are working women, honorably supporting themselves and those dependent upon them by this fact they are raised immeasurably above those ladies of leisure who often criticize them so severely; but by their work they give a fair return for what they consume; that by being dancers they cease to be neither beggars nor robbers and they acquire that strength and independence which honest work gives.

But, so only the dancers maintain it. The ballet is not an orgie or a revel or a bit of fun in which any merry, light hearted, active girl can easily take her place and part, but an elaborate work of art. An artist, Mr. Ruskin says, is "a person who has submitted to a law which it is painful to obey in order to bestow a delight which it is gracious to bestow." This is pre-eminently the case with regard to the dancers and the ballet generally. Anyone who has had the good fortune to be present when a ballet master is instructing his class or even at two or three of the many and long rehearsals which are necessary for the production of a ballet, will know how true this is.

The "slide practice" and the "centre practice," which every beginner has to do assiduously and which the greatest dancers at the periods of their highest success never neglect, are as essential and as well defined for the dancers as the scales and exercises are for the singer or the musician. Very few dancers can afford to neglect them and yet remain even fairly proficient. And this practice, it must be remembered, is only preliminary to the learning and execution of the various steps.

It would be well if those who talk contemptuously about a ballet as being a "leg show," would stop to consider, a little before they expose themselves to the ridicule of all those who know anything about the matter. Of course, in an art the medium and vehicle of which is the human limbs, those limbs must be shown if the art is to be executed at all, and those who are ashamed of the human body or who think that the only way by which thought, feeling, passion can be expressed is by the voice, will never enjoy a ballet.

But the obvious answer to those who condemn the ballet as a mere "leg show" is why all this trouble is taken about practicing, about exercises, about steps, about rehearsals. If a display of legs is all that is wanted. Besides, any one who knows anything about ballet dancing knows that it is not only the steps and the grace, skill, and finesse of their execution which is to be attended to, but that the movement of the arms and the carriage of the body are of equal importance if the various poetry of vital motion is to be fully attained. Undoubtedly the eye only sees that which it brings with itself the power of seeing, and a dull heavy sensualist (the result of a Puritanism which creates artificial sins by teaching that the human body is a thing to be ashamed of) may perhaps look for legs and only see legs; but an ordinarily sensible person, much more a person who is keen for all that is beautiful in art, will want to see how the legs move and will look for grace and skill and precision in movement, and will not look in vain.

What Mr. Ruskin says as to the way in which a work of art is regarded by different people differently is, I think, very much to the point as regards the ballet. "When Titian or Tintoret look at a human being they see at a glance the whole of the nature outside and in. All that it has of form, of color, of passion or of thought; saintliness and loveliness; fleshly power and spiritual power; grace or strength or softness or whatsoever other quality, those men will see to the full, and so paint that when, moreover, people come to look at what they have done, every one may, if he chooses, find his own special pleasure in the work. The sensualist will find sensuality in Titian; the thinker thought, the saint sanctity; the colorist color; the anatomist form; and yet the picture will never be a popular one in the full sense, for none of these people will find their own taste so alone consulted as that the qualities which would ensure their gratification will be slighted or separated from others; they are checked by the presence of the other qualities which ensure the gratification of other men."

Dancing requires an intelligent and sympathetic public in order that it may be appreciated. The "petticoat dancers" as they are styled, have such a public at present to delight in their dainty and delicate work; but that work, excellent as it is in itself, is only one small and very simple part of dancing, and a large untrodden field of pleasure lies before those who will be at as much pains to master the meaning and value of the steps and gestures in the ballet as they are to master the notes in music or the rhyme and rythm in poetry. The dancers and the ballet masters are already giving them much of the best poetry of vital motion; they would give them much more if instead of grunting with some satisfaction about legs, they would set themselves to study a little the steps and the movements.

The dancers are artists, fugitive artists; they cannot dance for posterity; they want immediately a pure minded, sympathetic, intelligent theatre in order that they may do their best. Indeed simple natures find out now the story in the ballets. My own little niece, for instance, when the dancers came before the curtain, holding each other's hands, as is their wont when they get a call, said, "Oh, uncle, I am so glad they are all friends again now." If you will ask for them, and if you get one or two absurd laws altered you will get more ballets of action put upon the stage.

There is quite enough, however, now done to make it time to say that the dancers are just as much discharging a useful function in society as others in other departments of stage work. Suppose, if you like, that the story goes for nothing, there is still the poetry of vital motion, there is still the beauty of form, music, and color. And this is why the ballet becomes such a useful touchstone for the clergy, to see whether they are Mahommedans or Christians. Manichaeans or orthodox churchmen. They have to face the fact whether they think the human body an evil thing or the temple of the Holy Ghost.

A slim lady who does a few quiet steps and makes a few graceful gestures as well as far as she goes, just as the poetry of the school room is good as far as it goes, but something more than this is necessary. Your dancer, or poet, must not only be simple, though simplicity is always necessary, but she must be sensuous and impassioned. She has more to express than is possibly to be expressed by a few delicate movements of a lace pocket handkerchief, or a few yards of a few fine petticoats.

ON THE BORDER WAR.

Combined History of the Stirring Days in Missouri and Arkansas.

[Special Correspondence.]

CENTRALIA, Mo., Nov. 19.—The failure of Banks' Red river expedition had a disheartening effect on the Union cause in Arkansas in 1864. Gen. Frederick Steele's force guarded the state, with headquarters at Little Rock. After the failure on Red river in the spring, Gen. Steele abandoned to the Confederates all of Arkansas south of the Arkansas river. The Confederates immediately took possession of all that had been abandoned. With renewed hopes they began and again their state government in September, 1864, and elected A. P. Garland Confederate senator from Arkansas to the Richmond congress. Hon. A. P. Garland was United States attorney general under Judge Cleveland's administration.

An attempt at invasion of Missouri by Price was also given. Gen. Rosecrans was at this time commander of the Union department of Missouri, headquarters at St. Louis. The peculiar detective talent for which this general was noted enabled him to ferret out a powerful Confederate conspiracy in Missouri.

The state was filled with members of a league variously known as "Knights of the Golden Circle," "American Knights" and "Sons of Liberty." The grand commander of the order in the south was Gen. Sterling Price, of Missouri, and among the soldiers as "Pap" Price. The same secret organization had also many members and leaders in the north, notably in the border states. The grand commander of the order in the north was Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio.

The purposes of the "Knights," "Sons," etc., included the invasion of Missouri by Price in the autumn of 1864. Nothing, what force he was able, he was to cross the border from northwestern Arkansas and suddenly appear in Missouri. Then, from all over the state, members of the secret orders named and other Confederate sympathizers would flock to his standard, thus forming with the force he already had a large army.

Gen. Joseph Shelby had been making demonstrations in Arkansas as early as June, and captured one post after another, until no more than half a dozen important stations yet remained in Union hands in the fall of 1864. Among those stations were Little Rock, Helena, Van Buren and Duvall's Bluff.

Shelby had 2,000 men; northwestern Arkansas and southwestern Missouri swarmed with guerillas and "bushwhackers." These and Shelby's force were both ready to join Price when he should appear.

Rosecrans' secret agents discovered and reported that a strong Confederate force was ready to join Price. Rosecrans laid his discoveries before the government at Washington. His representations were disbelieved.

Rosecrans' information was, however, correct. He found, indeed, that the Belgian consul was the grand commander in Missouri of the disloyal body and arrested him. The arrest caused a great stir, but it was fully justified by facts.

Sept. 3, 1864, Gen. Washburne, at Memphis, gave Rosecrans information that Price was ready to invade Missouri. A. J. Smith, with his 6,000 troops, was then on his way to join Sherman in Georgia. Halleck halted him at Cairo and sent him and his men hastily to St. Louis to reinforce Rosecrans. Smith arrived none too soon, for Price was already on the border with his army.

Getting Even With an Advertiser.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—An advertiser in a Canadian city used to delight in keeping solicitors waiting while he would read their papers. His method was not to rebuff the expectant advertising agent by blustering out the words "don't want anything," but to cordially enter into the matter, and, after receiving a sample copy of whatever publication was under discussion, to tilt himself back in his chair, as if to carefully inspect its make up, terms and general merits. Preceding that such marked attention would mean a contract, the newspaper representative invariably waited with anxious expectation. Then the Hamilton man would appear to be deeply interested in some article, and from it to be carried on to the next sensation, and so on until he would peruse the greater part of the paper.

Then, as if only remembering that he had some before needing his immediate attention, he would invite the solicitor to call again. It so happened that a gentleman who is now located in New York and well known among national advertisers happened to call on him and received the treatment so familiar to canvassers who have tried to secure his contracts. The usual plan was adopted and an hour of the solicitor's time wasted, after which he was kindly invited to call again, as it would be impossible to give him the merits of the case that day. Not to be outdone by a "Canuck," he determined to give him another sitting on the following day, and about 11 o'clock despatched to and started that he had called for his ad.

Again the request for a copy of the paper was made, and, after changing the advertising man assumed an easy position in his chair and allowed the young man to wait. Noon came, and still the Hamilton man had not finished reading, but appeared to be engrossed in the paper. Then a restaurant waiter came in with a dinner and placed it before the newspaper man, who straightway set to work to enjoy himself on his meal. Something seemed to perplex the reader, and he looked at the date of the paper. It was the 6th, and that was the day of the month on which he was reading, but still things seemed to be familiar to him. He turned to the young man, and was thunderstruck to see him in the act of putting away a good meal, instead of wearing a look of dejection, as was expected.

"Do you take this for a lunch room and the meal out?"

"No, only a waiting room, sir," said the young man, as he continued eating, and as soon as he had finished, came I had to do the same thing next day, come and join me."

"Well, will you enlighten me on the reason for your paper having so much [illegible] matter?" queried the reader.

"Stale date," replied the solicitor, "just a month old today. This is Aug. 6, that sheet was run out July 31. Singular coincidence, isn't it?"

"Well, I suppose the big room. You have done enough a time, so I will have some of your lunch first and your advertising talk afterwards."

The lunch was followed by a check for [illegible] and forty dollar contract, and since then the Hamilton man has not denied himself [illegible] to reading sample copies.

Phosphorus in Fish.

Fish meat, according to Professor Atwater's researches, does not contain more phosphorus than ordinary butcher's meat. The benefit which brain workers are said to derive from a diet of fish should therefore be ascribed, not to phosphorus, but to the great digestibility of the fish.—Chicago Times.

MISERLY UNCLE SAM.

As a Debt Payer he is a Pretty Tough Old Customer.

Rich Enough to Pay his Debts But Very Slow to Do It.

Some Surprising Statements About Our Uncle Sam.

[Copyrighted by the Press Association.]

[illegible] Nov. 19.—Uncle Sam has [illegible] a great deal. He is known as a [illegible] and extraordinary [illegible] in this country. It is no exaggeration to say that [illegible] a bill from any person in any other civilized country [illegible] enough to pay its debts, [illegible] appeared with [illegible] pay them [illegible] and all the [illegible] records of debts and claims to know. Every few years [illegible] appointed a commission [illegible] by the government to the heirs of secondary and gratuitous of the original claimant. There were one hundred and sixty-nine [illegible] certificates, each for four or five thousand dollars. Two of these were [illegible] and one being presented to the treasury by the heirs was paid.

The others never turned up, and, though the owner proved to the satisfaction of everybody but the comptroller of the treasury that these three warrants had met a different fate than that which befell the two which had been presented for payment, and had been destroyed, the comptroller stood to the letter of the warrant being in the hands of innocent holders, and refused to order reissue and payment.

The decision of the comptroller in such a case is supreme. It cannot be reviewed by the president or the supreme court. The president may discharge the comptroller and appoint another to his liking, and the new comptroller may reason and reverse a decision, and that is the only manner in which the unexpiredness of the first one can be attacked.

Well, in the case spoken of, a comptroller after a comptroller upheld the decision against the claimant. The sons of the original claimant, and finally their sons, died. For seventy-odd years, and at last, after more than a third of a century, Comptroller Matthews recognizes the equities, reverses all former decisions and gives the people their money. If they could only get interest for the full period they would be made rich.

Mrs. John A. Logan is one of the most popular women in the United States. Her husband was the hero of thousands of soldiers. No one would think there would be the slightest trouble about Mrs. Logan getting a pension from the government. But there is a good deal of trouble. She owns a beautiful span of coach horses, the gift of a friend, but she dare not bring them to Washington till the pension matter is all settled in congress. Were Mrs. Logan to ride through the streets behind a span of horses worth a thousand dollars apiece, people would talk and ask each other what need she had of a pension—as if the quality of the horses her friends give her has aught to do with the justness of her claim upon the government and her country. But Uncle Sam has a great deal more prejudice than sentiment, and Mrs. Logan does well to be careful.

Why, there is a [illegible] lady in [illegible] who is criticised because she [illegible] in a fine house surrounded by beautiful grounds, and because she smiles and laughs and dances people as if life were still bright and good to her. These critics think an applicant for a widow's pension should wear sackcloth and ashes on [illegible] days of mourning. The people who oppose Mrs. Logan's pension cannot forgive her for spending money at the Halliday sale. Old Ben Halliday, after getting rich running the overland stage line to California, filled a large house in Oregonia, the one now occupied by Secretary Noble—with the choicest furniture, works of art and curios that money could buy. After his death there was a sale. Mrs. Logan attended for two days and made many such purchases as a Japanese tea set for $150. The critics think that should be enough to defeat her pension bill, but nobody else is able to see the connection between the Halliday sale and a pension to the widow of brave Gen. Logan.

Uncle Sam is often downright cruel and unjust in hisownfingers to pay obligations till he is forced to do so. A poor woman died in this city the other day, a week or two before her claim was allowed. She died in poverty, as she had lived for twenty years. Her claim had been pending for a quarter of a century, and during the last ten or twelve years she had done nothing else than press it upon the attention of lawyers and officials. There is no good reason why it should not have been allowed years ago, for it was a perfectly just claim. It was finally paid, but not till the poor woman had ceased to need it. The money came just in time to buy a beautiful headstone for her grave.

There was discharged from the government service the other day a man named Barton. He was a chief of division in the war department, and there was nothing against the service that he did not have the right kind of position. But two or three years ago this gentleman, by his zeal and [illegible] interest in government business, [illegible] a fortune in a fraudulent claim. The claim had been presented to the auditor, and the officials to whom it was referred, [illegible] for the payment had been passed on [illegible] Barton [illegible] and [illegible] the claim [illegible] which [illegible] Nothing [illegible] and [illegible] of Barton [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] a fine house surrounded by beautiful grounds, and because she smiles and laughs and dances people as if life were still bright and good to her. These critics think an applicant for a widow's pension should wear sackcloth and ashes on [illegible] days of mourning. The people who oppose Mrs. Logan's pension cannot forgive her for spending money at the Halliday sale. Old Ben Halliday, after getting rich running the overland stage line to California, filled a large house in Oregonia, the one now occupied by Secretary Noble—with the choicest furniture, works of art and curios that money could buy. After his death there was a sale. Mrs. Logan attended for two days and made many such purchases as a Japanese tea set for $150. The critics think that should be enough to defeat her pension bill, but nobody else is able to see the connection between the Halliday sale and a pension to the widow of brave Gen. Logan.

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[illegible] to retire from politics and [illegible] work and take up his residence in a foreign land. He is [illegible] and to the farm [illegible] a new return in his [illegible]. He is a [illegible] to speak upon the [illegible] and Americans who, having passed their best [illegible] in foreign lands, [illegible] to return to the land of their birth [illegible] to [illegible] are never able to [illegible] [illegible] the simple quiet of an agricultural life. In this the United States [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Congressman McKinley thinks of the dangers of the presidency. "When the [illegible] President," says Mr. McKinley, "[illegible] the last time the man who [illegible] a rather [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. McKinley [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

One of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHARACTER IN THE FEET.

HERE'S A WRITER HOLDING THAT BY THEIR SHOES THEY ARE KNOWN.

Man's Specialty Outlines Which He Has to Prove the Correctness of His Theory—Lincoln's Foot Therefore Good—Sullivan's Foot and Others.

[illegible]

—Abraham Lincoln.

[illegible]

There, too, is the cloth boot—the dear, old comfortable, unpoetical, healthy, hearty age, the life of the family, as it rests easily in its corner of the fender, on which the grandchildren delight to stick on Banbury Cross. Its sight is well known as the call of the village church out to the cure of the sick and destitute—[illegible] Of how great a sight of experience and goodness, of thoughtful kindness and hospitality.

Turn to the dancing boot. How it tells of a joyful time through honest life, a child of the fair pleasures and luxuries of life, yet its very element is superficial. This boot, with its owner, goes through life fearlessly, not afraid of being contaminated by hard labor or a rough life's journey, as is the case with the family patent leather.

We shall say there is no character in a boot. Why, shoe-dogs boots [illegible] and out. Note the shoes with his laces [illegible] threatening to disembark at every step, [illegible] with the wearer, they are free, [illegible] or whether they are free, [illegible] or open and free in their [illegible] of their duty or whether [illegible] on the toes of boots, they will [illegible]

You [illegible] shoes are [illegible] There [illegible] leather shoes, in some cases it [illegible] taste and refinement, but when [illegible] spent, I believe in tightness.

[illegible] for a step [illegible] from the [illegible] to [illegible] right [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of

CHAPTER III

"We floated slowly, for the tide was just beginning to turn, and when we got near the house I mentioned I noticed that there was now no light in it. When we were about opposite to it father suddenly looked up and said, not speaking very loud: 'By George! if that isn't Williamson Green's house. I wasn't thinkin' of it when we rowed up, and passed it without taking notice of it. I am sorry for that, for I wanted to see Williamson and now I expect he has gone to bed.'

"'Who is Mr. Green?' I asked.

"'He's an old friend of mine,' said my father, 'and I haven't seen him for some little while now. About four months ago he bestowed on me a sextant, quadrant and chronometer. They were instruments I took from old Captain Barney in payment of some work I did for him. I don't usin' them, and Williamson had bought a cat-boat and was studying navigation but he has given up that fad now and has gone over and over to send me the my instruments, but he has never done it. If I'd thought of it I would have stopped and got 'em of him, but I didn't think and now I expect he has gone to bed. However, I'll row in shore and see; perhaps he's up yet.'

"'You see, ma'am,' said the burglar to my wife, 'I'm tellin' you all the particulars because I am very anxious you should understand exactly how every thing happened on this night which was the turning point of my life.'

"'Very good,' said Aunt Martha, 'we want to hear all the particulars.'

"'Well, then,' continued the burglar, 'we pulled up to a stone wall which was at the bottom of Green's place and made fast, and father he got out and went up to the house. After a good while he came back and said that he was pretty sure Williamson Green had gone to bed, and as it wouldn't do to wake people up from their sleep to ask them for nautical instruments they had borrowed, he sat down for a minute on the top of the wall and then he slapped his knees, not making much noise, though.

"'By George,' he said, 'an idea has just struck me. I can play the prettiest trick on Williamson that ever was played on mortal man. These instruments are all in a box locked up and I know just where he keeps it. I saw it not long ago, when I went to his house to talk about a yacht he wants built, they are on a table in the corner of his bed-room. He was taking me through the house to show me the improvements he had made, and he said to me:

"'Martin, there's your instruments. I won't trouble you to take them with you, because they're heavy, and you're not going straight home, but I'll bring them to you day after to-morrow, when I shall be goin' your way.'

"'Now, then,' said my father, 'the trick I'm thinkin' of playing on Williamson is this: I'd like to take that box of instruments out of his room without his knowing it and carry them home, having the boat here convenient; and then in a day or two to write to him and tell him I must have 'em, because I have a special use for them. Of course, he'll be awfully cut up, not having them to send back, and when he comes down to my place to talk about it, and after hearing all he has to say, I'll show him the box. He'll be the most downfoundest man in this State, and if I don't choose to tell him he'll never know to his dying day how I got that box. And if he lies awake at night, trying to think how I got it, it will serve him right for keeping my property from me so long.'

"'But, father,' said I, 'if the people have gone to bed you can't get into the house to play him your trick.'

"'That can be managed,' says he. 'I'm rather old for climbing myself, but I know a way by which you, Thomas, can get in easy enough. At the back of the house is a trellis with a grape-vine running over it, and the top of it is just under one of the second-story windows. You can climb up that trellis, Thomas, and lift up that window-sash very carefully, so's not to make no noise, and get in, then you'll be in a back room with a door right in front of you which opens into Mr. and Mrs. Green's bed-room. There's always a little night lamp burning in it, by which you can see to get about. In the corner, on your right as you go into the room, is a table with my instrument-box standing on it. The box is pretty heavy and there is a handle on top to carry it by. You needn't be afraid to go in, for by this time they are both sound asleep and you can pick up the box and walk out as gingerly as a cat, havin', of course, taken your shoes off before you went in. Then you can hand the box out the back window to me. I can climb up high enough to reach it and you can scuttle down, and we'll be off, having the best rig on Williamson Green that I ever heard of in my born days.'

"I was a very active boy, used to climbing and all that sort of thing, and I had no doubt that I could easily get into the house, but I did not fancy my father's scheme.

"'Suppose,' I said, 'that Mr. Williamson Green should wake up and see me, what could I say? How could I explain my situation?'

"'You needn't say any thing,' said my father. 'If he wakes up blow out the light and scoot. If you happen to have the box in your hand drop it out the back window and then slip down after it. He won't see us, but if he does he can not catch us before we get to the boat; but if he should, however, I'll have to explain the matter to him, and the joke will be against me; but I shall get my instruments, which is the main point, after all.'

"I did not argue with my father, for he was a man who hated to be differed with, and I agreed to help him carry out his little joke. We both took off our shoes and walked quietly to the back of the house. My father stood below, and I climbed up the trellis under the back window, which he pointed out. The window-sash was down all but a little crack to let in air, and I raised it so slowly and gently that I made no noise. Then, without any trouble at all, I got into the room.

"I found myself in a moderate sized chamber, into which a faint light came from a door opposite the window. Having been several hours out in the night my eyes had become so accustomed to darkness that this light was comparatively strong and I could see every thing.

"Looking about me my eyes fell on a little bedstead, on which lay one of the most beautiful infants I ever beheld in my life. Its golden hair lay in ringlets upon the pillow. Its eyes were closed, but its soft cheeks had in them a rosy tinge which almost equaled the color of its dainty little lips, slightly opened as it softly breathed and dreamed." At this point I saw my wife look quickly at the bed-room key she had in her hand. I knew she was thinking of George William.

"I stood entranced," continued the burglar, "gazing upon this babe, for I was very fond of children, but I remembered that I must not waste time, and stepped softly into the next room. There I beheld Mr. and Mrs. Williamson Green in bed, both fast asleep, the gentleman breathing a little hard. In a drawer just where my father told me I should find it, stood the box upon the table.

"I STOOD ENTRANCED."

"But I could not immediately pick it up and depart. The beautiful room in which I found myself was a revelation to me. Until that moment I had not known that I had tastes and sympathies of a higher order than might have been expected of the youthful son of a boat builder. These artistic furnishings aroused within a love of the beautiful which I did not know I possessed. The carpets, the walls, the pictures, the hangings in the windows, the furniture, the ornaments, every thing in fact impressed me with such a delight that I did not wish to move or go away.

"Into my young soul there came a longing. 'Oh!' I said to myself, 'that my parents had belonged to the same social grade as that worthy couple reposing in that bed, and oh! that I, in my infancy, had been as beautiful and as likely to be so carefully nurtured and cultured as that sweet babe in the next room.' I almost heaved a sigh as I thought of the difference between these surroundings and my own, but I checked myself, it would not do to make a noise and spoil my father's joke.

"There were a great many things in that luxurious apartment which it would have delighted me to look upon and examine, but I forbore."

"I wish I'd been there," said the stout man, "there wouldn't have been any forbearin'."

The speaker turned sharply upon him.

"Don't you interrupt me again," he said, angrily. Then, instantly resuming his deferential tone, he continued the story.

"But I had come there by the command of my parent and this command must be obeyed without trifling or loss of time. My father did not approve of trifling or loss of time. I moved quickly towards the table in the corner, on which stood my father's box. I was just about to put my hand upon it when I heard a slight movement behind me. I gave a start and glanced backward. It was Mr. Williamson Green turning over in his bed; what if he should awake? His back was now towards me and my impulse was to fly and leave every thing behind me, but my father had ordered me to bring the box, and he expected his orders to be obeyed. I had often been convinced of that.

"I stood perfectly motionless for a minute or so, and when the gentleman recommenced his regular and very audible breathing I felt it safe to proceed with my task. Taking hold of the box I found it was much heavier than I expected it to be, but I moved gently away with it and passed into the back room.

"There I could not refrain from stopping a moment by the side of the sleeping babe, upon whose cherub-like face the light of the night-lamp dimly shone. The little child was still sleeping sweetly, and my impulse was to stop and kiss it, but I knew that this would be wrong. The infant might wake and utter a cry and my father's joke be spoiled. I moved to the open window, and with some trouble and, I think, without any noise, I succeeded in getting out upon the trellis with the box under my arm. The descent was awkward, but my father was a tall man, and, reaching upward, relieved me of my burden before I got to the ground.

"'I didn't remember it was so heavy,' he whispered, 'or I should have given you a rope to lower it down by. If you had dropped it and spoiled my instruments, and made a lot of noise besides, I should have been angry enough.'

"I was very glad my father was not angry, and following him over the green sward we quickly reached the boat, where the box was stowed away under the bow to keep it from injury.

"We pushed off as quietly as possible and rowed swiftly down the river. When we had gone about a mile I suddenly dropped my oar with an exclamation of dismay.

"'What's the matter?' cried my father.

"'Oh! I have done a dreadful thing,' I said. 'O father, I must go back!'

"I am sorry to say that at this my father swore.

"'What do you want to go back for?' he said.

"'Just to think of it! I have left open the window in which that beautiful child was sleeping. It may take cold and die from the damp air of the river blowing upon it. I should never forgive myself. Oh! if I had only thought of climbing up the trellis again and pulling down that sash. I am sure I could go back and do it without making the least noise.' My father gave a grunt, but what the grunt meant I do not know, and for a few moments he was silent, and then he said

"'Thomas, you can not go back, the distance is too great, the tide is against us, and it is time that you and I are both in our beds. Nothing may happen to that baby, but, attend to my words now, if any harm should come to that child it will go hard with you. If it should die it would be of no use for you to talk about practical jokes. You would be held responsible for its death. I was going to say to you that it might be as well for you not to say any thing about this little venture until I had seen how Williamson Green took the joke. Some people get angry with very little reason, although I hardly believe he's that sort of man, but now things are different. He thinks all the world of that child, which is the only one they've got, and if you want to stay outside of jail or the house of refuge I warn you never to say a word of where you have been this night.'

"With this he began to row again, and I followed his example, but with a very heavy heart. All that night I dreamt of the little child with the damp night winds blowing in upon it.

"'Did you ever hear if it caught cold?' asked Aunt Martha.

"'No,' replied the burglar, 'I never did. I mentioned the matter to my father, and he said that he had great fears upon the subject, for although he had written to Williamson Green, asking him to return the instruments, he had not seen him or heard from him, and he was afraid that the child had died or was dangerously sick. Shortly after that my father sent me on a little trip to the Long Island coast to collect some bills from people for whom he had done work. He gave me money to stay a week or two at the seashore, saying that the change would do me good, and it was while I was away on this delightful holiday that an event occurred which had a most disastrous effect upon my future life. My father was arrested for burglary!

"'It appeared, and I can not tell you how shocked I was when I discovered the truth, that the box which I had carried away did not contain nautical instruments, but was filled with valuable plate and jewels. My unfortunate father heard from a man who had been discharged from the service of the family whose house he had visited, whose name by the way was not Green—which the box containing the valuables mentioned was always placed at night, and he had also received accurate information in regard to the situation of the rooms and the best method of gaining access to them.

"'I believe that some arrangement had been made between my father and this discharged servant in regard to a division of the contents of the box, and it was on account of a disagreement upon this subject that the man became very angry, and after pocketing what my father thought was his fair share he departed to unknown regions, leaving behind a note to the police, which led to my father's arrest.'

"'That was a mean trick,' said Aunt Martha.

The burglar looked at her gratefully.

"'In the lower spheres of life, madam, such things often happen. Some of the plate and jewels were found in my father's possession, and he was speedily tried and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. And now, can you imagine, ladies,' said the tall burglar, apparently having become convinced to address himself to Aunt Martha as well as my wife, 'the wretched position in which I found myself? I was upbraided as the son of a thief. I soon found myself without home, without occupation, and, alas! without good reputation. I was careful not to mention my voluntary connection with my father's crime for fear that should I do so I might be compelled to make a statement which might increase the severity of his punishment. For this reason I did not dare to make inquiries concerning the child in whom I had taken such an interest and whose little life I had, perhaps, jeopardized. I never knew, ladies, whether that infant grew up or not.

WE PUSHED OFF AS QUIETLY AS POSSIBLE.

"'But I, alas! grew up to a life of hardship and degradation. It would be impossible for persons in your sphere of life to understand what I now was obliged to suffer. Suitable employment I could not obtain because I was the son of a burglar. With a father in the State's prison it was of no use for me to apply for employment at any respectable place of business. I labored at one thing and another, sometimes engaging in the most menial employments. I also had been educated and brought up by my dear mother for a very different career. Sometimes I managed to live fairly well, sometimes I suffered. Always I suffered from the stigma of my father's crime, always in the eyes of the community in which I lived—a community I am sorry to say incapable as a rule of making correct judgments in delicate cases like these. I was looked upon as belonging to the ranks of the dishonest. It was a hard lot, and sometimes almost impossible to bear up under.

"'I have spoken at length, ladies, in order that you may understand my true position, and I wish to say that I have never felt the crushing weight of my father's disgrace more deeply than I felt it last evening. This man,' nodding toward the stout burglar, 'came to me early in the evening, after I had eaten my supper, which happened to be a very frugal one, and said to me:

"'I have some business to attend to to-night, in which you can help me if you choose. I know you are a good pocket-picker.'

"'If it will work out will pay me,' I answered. 'I am very glad to do it, for I am really in need of money.'

"'[illegible] said I, and I hurried out of the house, as I was in the habit of doing when I was in a way that I knew to expect that he would be. [illegible] a burglary, and openly charged [illegible] with this evil purpose.

"'You may call it burglary, or any thing else you please, and the property is very nicely directed in this world, and it is my business in life to make wrong things right as far as I can. I am going to the house of a man who has a great deal more than he needs, and I haven't any thing like as much as I need, and so I intend to take some of his overplus not very much, for when I leave his house I will still be a rich man, and I'll be a poor one. But for a time my family will not starve.' 'Argue as you please, James Barlow,' I said 'what you are going to do is nothing less than burglary.' 'Of course it is,' said he, 'but it's all right, all the same. There's a lot of people, Thomas, who are not so particular about these things as they used to be, and there is no use for you to seem better than your friends and acquaintances. Now, to show there are not so many hypocrites as there used to be

"'There's a young man going to meet us at the station who is greatly interested in the study of social problems. He is going along with us just to look into this sort of thing and study it. It is impossible for him to understand people of our class or do any thing to make their condition better if he does not thoroughly investigate the principles of life and action. He's going along just as a student, nothing more, and he may be down on the whole thing for all I know. He pays me five dollars for the privilege of accompanying me, and whether he likes it or not it is his business. I want you to go along as a mechanic, and if your conscience won't let you take any share in the profit I'll just pay you for your time.' 'James Barlow,' said I, 'I am going with you, but for a purpose far different from that you desire. I shall keep by your side, and if I can dissuade you from committing the crime you intend I shall do so, but if I fail in this and you deliberately break into a house for purposes of robbery I shall arouse the inmates and frustrate your crime.' 'Now, James Barlow,' said he, turning to the stout man with a severe expression on his strongly-marked face, 'is not what I have said perfectly true? Did you not say to me every word which I have just repeated?'

The stout man looked at the other in a very odd way. His face seemed to broaden and redden, and he merely closed his eyes as he promptly answered:

"'That's just what I said, every blasted word of it. You've told it fair and square, learin' off nothin' and puttin' in nothin'. You've told the true facts out and out, up and down, without a break.'

"'Now, ladies,' continued the tall man, 'you see my story is corroborated, and I will conclude it by saying that when this house, in spite of my protest, had been opened, I entered with the others with the firm intention of stepping into a hallway or some other suitable place and announcing in a loud voice that the house was about to be robbed. As soon as I found the family aroused and my purpose accomplished I intended to depart as quickly as possible, for, on account of the shadow cast upon me by my father's crime, I must never be found even in the vicinity of criminal action. But as I was passing through this room I could not resist the invitation of Barlow to partake of the refreshments which we saw upon the table. I was faint from fatigue and insufficient nourishment. It seemed a very little thing to take a drop of wine in a house where I was about to confer a great benefit. I yielded to the temptation, and now I am punished. Partaking even of that little which did not belong to me, I find myself placed in my present embarrassing position.'

"NOW, LADIES," CONTINUED THE TALL MAN.

"'You are right there,' said I, 'it must be embarrassing, but before we have any more reflections there are some practical points about which I wish you would inform me. How did that wicked man, Mr. Barlow, I think you called him, get into this house?'

The tall man looked at me for a moment as if in doubt what he should say, and then his expression of mingled hopelessness and contrition changed into one of earnest frankness.

"'I will tell you, sir, exactly,' he said; 'I have no wish to conceal any thing. I have long wanted to have an opportunity to inform occupants of houses, especially those in the suburbs, of the insufficiency of their window fastenings. Familiar with mechanic devices as I am, and accustomed to think of such things, the precautions of householders sometimes move me to laughter. Your outer doors, front and back, are of heavy wood, chained, locked and bolted, often double locked and bolted, but your lower windows are closed in the first place by the lightest kind of shutters, which are very seldom fastened at all, and in the second place by a little contrivance connecting the two sashes, which is held in place by a couple of baby screws. If these contrivances are of the best kind and can not be opened from the outside with a knife-blade or piece of tin the burglar puts a chisel or jimmy under the lower sash and gently presses it upward, when the baby screws come out as easily as if they were babies' milk teeth. Not for a moment does the burglar trouble himself about the front door, with its locks and chains and bolts. He goes to the window, with its baby screws, which right as well be left open as shut for all the hindrance it is to his entrance, and if he meddled with the door at all it is simply to open it from the inside, so that when he is ready to depart he may do so easily.'

"'But all that does not apply to my windows,' I said. 'They are not fastened that way.'

"'No, sir,' said the man, 'your lower shutters are solid and strong as your doors. This is right, for if shutters are intended to obstruct entrance to a house they should be as strong as the doors. When James Barlow first entered your house he tried his jimmy on one of the shutters in this main building, but he could not open it. The heavy bolt inside was too strong for him. Then he tried another near by, with the same result. You will find the bolt broken or bent at the bottom. Then he walked to the small addition at the back of the house, where the kitchen is located. Here the shutters were smaller, and of course the inside bolts were smaller. Every thing in harmony. Builders are so careful nowadays to have every thing in harmony. When Barlow tried his jimmy on one of these shutters the bolt resisted for a time, but its harmonious proportions caused it to bend, and it was soon drawn from its staples and the shutter opened, and of course the sash was opened as I told you sashes are opened.'

"'Well,' said I, 'shutters and sashes of mine shall never be opened in that way again.'

"'It was with that object that I spoke to you,' said the tall man. 'I wish you to understand the faults of your fastenings, and any information I can give you, which will enable you to protect your house, I shall be glad to give it, as a slight recompense for the injury I may have helped to do to you in the way of broken pickets and spoiled carpet. I have made window fastenings an especial study, and, if you employ me for the purpose, I'll guarantee that I will put your house into a condition which will be almost burglar-proof. If I do not do this to your satisfaction I will not ask to be paid a cent.'

"'We will not consider that proposition now,' I said, 'for you have other engagements which would interfere with the proposed job. I was about to say that I thought we had had enough of this sort of story, when Aunt Martha interrupted me.

"'It seems to me,' she said, speaking to the tall burglar, 'that you have instincts, and perhaps convictions, of what is right and proper, but it is plain that you allow yourself to be led and influenced by unprincipled companions. You should avoid even the outskirts of evil. You may not know that the proposed enterprise is a bad one, but you should not take part in it unless you know it is a good one. In such cases you should be rigid.'

The man turned toward my aunt and looked steadfastly at her, and as he gazed his face grew sadder and sadder.

"'Rigid,' he repeated, 'that is hard.'

"'Yes,' I remarked, 'that is one of the meanings of the word.'

Paying no attention to me, he continued:

"'Madam,' said he, with a deep pathos in his voice, 'no one can be better aware than I am that I have made many mistakes in the course of my life, but that quality on which I think I have reason to be satisfied with myself is my rigidity when I know a thing is wrong. There occurs to me now an instance in my career which will prove to you what I say.

"'I know a man by the name of Spotkirk, who had invented a liniment for the cure of boils. He made a great success with his liniment, which he called Boiline, and at the time I speak of he was a very rich man.

"'One day Spotkirk came to me and told me he wanted me to do a piece of business for him, for which he would pay me twenty-five dollars. I was glad to hear this, for I was greatly in need of money, and I asked him what it was he wanted me to do.

"'You know Timothy Barker,' said he; 'well, Timothy and I have had a misunderstanding, and I want you to be a referee or umpire between us, to set things straight.'

"'Very good,' said I; 'and what is the point of difference?'

"'I'll put the whole thing before you,' said he, 'for of course you must understand it or you can't talk properly to Timothy. Now, you see, in the manufacture of my Boiline I need a great quantity of good yellow gravel, and Timothy Barker has got a gravel pit of that kind. Two years ago I agreed with Timothy that he should furnish me with all the gravel I should want for one-eighth of one per cent. on the profits of the Boiline. We didn't sign no papers, for which I am sorry, but that was the agreement, and now Timothy says that one eighth of one per cent. isn't enough. He has gone wild about it, and actually wants ten per cent., and threatens to sue me if I don't give it to him.'

"'Are you obliged to have gravel? Wouldn't something else do for your purpose?'

"'There's nothing as cheap,' said Spotkirk. 'You see I have to have lots and lots of it. Every day I fill a great tank with the gravel and let water onto it. This soaks through the gravel and comes out a little pipe in the bottom of the tank of a beautiful yellow color. Sometimes it is too dark, and then I have to thin it with more water.'

"'Then you bottle it,' I said.

"'Yes,' said Spotkirk. 'Then there is all the expense and labor of bottling it.'

"'Then you put nothing more into it,' said I.

"'What more goes into it before it's corked,' said Spotkirk, 'is my business and nobody else's. That's my secret, and nobody's been able to find it out. People have had Boiline analyzed by chemists but they can't find out the hidden secret of its virtue. There's one thing that every body who has used it does know, and that is that it is a sure cure for boils. If applied for two or three days according to directions and at the proper stage the boil is sure to disappear. As a proof of its merit I have sold seven hundred and forty-eight thousand bottles this year.'

"'At a dollar a bottle?' said I.

"'That is the retail price,' said he.

"'Now then, Mr. Spotkirk,' said I, 'it will not be easy to convince Timothy Barker that one-eighth of one per cent. is enough for him. I suppose he hauls his gravel to your factory?'

"'Hauling's got nothing to do with it,' said he; 'gravel is only ten cents a load anywhere, and if I chose I could put my factory right in the middle of a gravel pit. Timothy Barker has nothing to complain of.'

"'But he knows you are making a lot of money,' said I, 'and it will be a hard job to talk him over. Mr. Spotkirk, it's worth every cent of fifty dollars.'

(Continued next week.)

THE AMERICAN [illegible]

Their Peculiar Capacity for Social Enjoyment and [illegible]

[illegible]

New York, Nov. [illegible] intimate in a conversation [illegible] were [illegible] times when [illegible] heavily on the [illegible] conformity for [illegible] [illegible] prosperous to [illegible] [illegible] The social [illegible] lips are strong but [illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible] merry," is in [illegible] darkness [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ONE MUST BE BLIND

To reason and to FACTS not to realize that Colorado Springs is destined to INCREASE RAPIDLY in population, that it MUST grow towards the NORTH, that the FINEST RESIDENCES are being built and will be built in the NORTH END, and that the greatest prospective INCREASE in VALUES will be on Cascade avenue, Tejon street and Nevada avenue, the main arteries of the city.

THE NORTH END ADDITION

Offers an absolutely safe field for PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. Judging by the past, these lots will DOUBLE or TREBLE in value within THREE years.

SIX-INCH WATER MAIN SUPPLIES CITY WATER TO EVERY LOT.

The Character of the Improvements is Guaranteed by every Deed.
None but First-Class Residences allowed in this Addition.
The Street Railway Traverses this Tract from End to End.

If you want to purchase a Site for a Home,
If you want a really Desirable Investment,
If you want something better than money placed at 10 per cent compound interest,
Examine into the advantages of

THE NORTH END ADDITION!

Plats Issued, with Prices of every Lot marked thereon. All marked in plain figures and Absolutely One Price.

ALSO TAKE A LOOK AT

THE NORTH END HIGHLANDS

An Extension of the North End Addition.

Apply to any Real Estate Agent or at the Principal Office,

NORTH END HIGHLANDS ADDITION

SOLID ARRIVALS.

Ehrich & White's Fine H[illegible] W[illegible] The City.

Early this morning by a special [illegible] car there arrived in this city from Chicago, over the Rock Island, the Holstein Friesian cattle purchased by Messrs. Ehrich & White at the Chicago sale of September 11th in the exposition building. From Mr. Clark, the man in charge who by the way is also a thoroughbred, our reporter learned that the cattle were intended for the Colorado Springs Garden ranch, at Templeton's. The cattle are in good condition, judging from the antics of the young ones in the collection, and the [illegible] satisfied way in which Lady Baker [illegible] well. Her owner, they were delighted with our climate and we hope that they may be able to report to the board ([illegible] in special pamphlet form) that the state of Colorado is not only a habitable but desirable place to live in. After having been thoroughly rested and fed the young stock was taken in charge by Messrs. Pitts & Woolley and taken to a short drive around the town before being taken out to their new quarters. The older animals were then carefully looked over with Lady Baker, and they in the van, took up the route of march, each animal being led by a [illegible] man. At The Antlers they turned the corner of Tejon street at the Bank where a good feed and thence on to their ranch. The procession created a sensation on our streets and admiring eyes were cast on Lady [illegible]

They will soon be settled in their new quarters and after next week visitors at Manitou Gap will be received and [illegible] to their royal highnesses.

As to the value and records of these [illegible] mention was made in these [illegible] a few days ago. Lady Baker [illegible] the greatest Holstein [illegible] lived, her butter record of [illegible] lbs and 6 ozs.—in [illegible] having been approached [illegible] under favorable circumstances probably surpassed. Lady [illegible] is a young cow in the herd. Children, who is a wonderful animal, beautifully marked, [illegible] type of the Holstein race. [illegible] that she will surpass any [illegible] in time. Drumon and Mercedes Jantji are very well [illegible] Langtry's Mercedes has a [illegible] gallons of milk in one day. [illegible] others of great promise in the herd we will advise all who are [illegible] to see Mr. Clark, the proudest [illegible] Pueblo county, and obtain further [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] also brought out from [illegible] for Messrs. Ehrich & White [illegible] thoroughbred racing stallion and [illegible] of which we will have some [illegible] to say at another time.

It is the intention of Messrs. Ehrich & White to establish a [illegible] at their ranch and the farmers of this county are to be congratulated on the fact. With a fine herd of Jerseys and Holsteins containing some of the best animals in each race, this new enterprise starts off under them most favorable auspices and while adding greatly to the stock raising industries of the country, the ranch will also be a great source of attraction to visitors and citizens of this city.

Patti R[illegible]

The opera house management takes pleasure in announcing for next Saturday evening's attraction the favorite comedienne, Patti Rosa, who, after a year's absence in Europe, has returned, crowned with laurels such as has seldom been accorded to any soubrette, and thus both hemispheres bow in acknowledgment of the queen of comedy. The London Star says: "Patti Rosa made a palpable hit last night. The latest American importation is a merry looking little lady in a fine low comedy role, made up of streaks of arch hoydenish little ways, a pleasing touch on the banjo, a nimble foot for the dance, and a trick of giving a comic song with a knowing little wink, and an artful little kick that sent last night's audience into ecstacies. We are disposed to give Miss Rosa full credit for the big success she achieved last night. The little American who came unknown, unadvertised, and encumbered by difficulties of all sorts, to submit herself to the ordeal of London critics had the happy reward of unmistakably expressed popular appreciation."

She is supported by an excellent company of comedians including the world renowned, Geo. Boniface, jr., well known in Colorado Springs.

Thanksgiving Attraction.

For a Thanksgiving attraction Manager Nye has secured Nick Roberts' celebrated Humpty Dumpty company. The Denver Republican city the following to say about them: "The name of Grimaldi has long been a favorite one in pantomime and will probably appear in the cast of 'Humpty Dumpty' and others as long as pantomimes are presented. Old Joe Grimaldi the original was famous for facial contortions, which seldom failed to provoke unstinted applause, but on one occasion he was [illegible] repeated efforts. He finally came forward and addressed the audience. Ladies and gentlemen, I have been trying for an hour to please you, have given you all my most celebrated facial changes, what is it you want?" "We want," drawled out an old theatre goer, "We want a new feature." And "Humpty Dumpty" as presented by the Nick Roberts' company last evening contained enough new features certainly in this old favorite pantomime to revive the interest of those who have already seen it and to please others. The clowns are good, the tricks are quickly and cleverly done, the dancing was lightly tripped and the laughter continuous. There were the usual pranks played on policemen, lovers, on Harlequin and Columbine. The clowns are of the good old type, excellently made up and agile enough. The troubling was fully up to the average, if not better than usual. It is well put on the boards and full of pantomimic fun.

Popular prices of admission will be charged for the Humpty Dumpty engagement.

During the past week stock books have been opened for the sale of stock in the Electric Railway company and work will be begun at once. Engineer Reid, with a force of men, will make the final location and begin construction at once. The proposed route is through Nevada avenue and Willamette street, thence through the eastern part of the city. It is also intended to run a line west through West Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou, and in the near future lines will be run to all points of interest in this vicinity. This enterprise will be of great advantage and bring the outlying portions of our city within easy access to the business part. While there has been no definite plan of locomotion decided upon the overhead electric wire railroad seems the most feasible. The completion of these lines will mark a new era in the city's progress.

The foot ball game yesterday between the Springs and College teams was a very spirited one throughout. The college had the help of two of the regular Springs team and after a hard fight in which much clever work on both sides was displayed, the score stood Springs 12, College 5. There is now no doubt that the Springs team will be a strong one and judging from yesterday's play, ought to give the state champions a hard tussle on Thanksgiving. The rush line is now in good working order while the back division is probably as strong as any in the league. The thanks of the club are due to the college boys for the splendid practice their game have afforded and without which the team could not have gotten into its present good condition.

The fair in charge of the ladies of the First Congregational church will afford a central opportunity for the purchase of Xmas presents, either in the line of useful or ornamental articles. It will be held in the afternoon and evening of the 5th and 6th of December, in the old church on Bijou street.

A special excursion train from Denver to Pueblo will pass through this city on Tuesday, November 26th, over the Denver, Texas and Ft. Worth railroad. It will be the finest train ever run between these points. A dining car will be attached.

PICTURESQUE DRESSING.

A SAMPLE THEREOF DESCRIBED BY OLIVE HARPER.

How a Girl Who Has Not a [illegible] Face Can M[illegible] to Give Her C[illegible] Individuality—Use [illegible] of the Use of Certain Vain Ti[illegible]

[Special Cor. [illegible]]

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Your grandfather wouldn't believe that was a real girl, and that she looked just so if you hadn't really seen her; but I assure you that I met this picturesque person the other day, and stared at her from behind a pile of dry goods until every detail of her costume was indelibly fixed upon my mind. This person was not a pretty woman, she had a rather sallow complexion, she was over 30, I know, and her dark eyes were sunken and had circles around them that told of ill health or tearful vigils, and the costume was daring, yet it was so well adapted to the wearer, somehow, that it all made up a picture to remember.

A PICTURESQUE DRESS.

The material was a seal brown plush, with the facing of moire of the same shade, and down the front of the skirt were three bands of [illegible] plush, and the same shade was also used for facings to the revers of the directoire collar. There were caps to the sleeves of the same, [illegible] and the neck was worn a full bandkerchief of crepe lisse, and deep ruffles of the same material were at the wrists. The hat was large of seal brown plush, with the crown completely covered with ostrich plumes, shaded from black through brown to cream. With this was carried a Tosca parasol.

This is all right, but it is not everybody who could make that rather stiff looking costume appear a part and parcel of herself, and it is this which I wish to impress upon the minds of my women friends, that each one owes it to herself to study herself and her dress in relation to herself.

Many very pretty and individual effects can be achieved by the understanding use of the vain little trifles in the illustration. The hair can be arranged in a becoming manner with some elegant little pin, and then left stopped and continued until the right of it is fixed in the mind of every beholder. The new jewels are, after all, the [illegible] but they are wonderfully pretty, and the beautiful negrette would be a desirable addition to any evening toilet. The help price the latest [illegible] the necklace and [illegible] all beautiful, and I are from [illegible] intrinsic value, just as handsome in [illegible] as in diamonds and they can be used to [illegible] in adorning beauty just as well. But never wear false diamonds. They deceive no one, and no lady can respect herself while she knows she has on imitation jewelry.

How pretty the embroidered crepe jabots are I leave my sensible readers to imagine. They are of cream crepe, with tiny flowers in colors, and with "bit ribbon bows," as a Scotch [illegible] said. The other one is of Mechlin lace and crepe lisse, with a tiny bow of ribbon as a finish. These little additions to a toilet are very dressy, and when [illegible] are very costly, but ladies can make them with very little trouble and expense. There are what are called "pineapple handkerchiefs," and they can be dotted all over with col-

THREE DE VERE [illegible]

ored silks in a very short time, and where there is not an embroidered edge, a ruffle of fine lace can be sewed on. This then is caught a little above the middle into a cluster of [illegible] and shaken and let fall in natural folds, which are then tacked into that form and, with a "bit ribbon bow," it is made into a pretty jabot that is always a dressy addition to a plain gown. So then, let us all remember that we can be picturesque, stately, graceful or [illegible], if not handsome, according to the care we bestow upon our [illegible], and their adaptation to our needs.

Crown Hearing.

District Court.

In the district court yesterday there was very little doing. The assault case of the People vs. Noe was to have been heard, but Noe failed to appear and his bond was forfeited. He appeared later, however, with a reasonable excuse and the forfeiture was set aside. The case will be tried on Wednesday.

A special venire of twelve jurymen has been summoned for Monday, to try the railroad case.

In the case of Clark vs. The County Commissioners, a judgment for the plaintiff was given, and all other cases depending on this, the same judgment.

The case of Bish vs. The County Commissioners came to trial before a jury and a judgment of $100 given the plaintiff. Cochran & Cochran appeared for the plaintiff and Judge Hardison and Mr. Peltz for the county. Notice of an application for a new trial was given by the counsel for the defense.

Court adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday morning.

A reporter's tour among the real estate men yesterday failed to disclose any very large transfers of realty for the week. All report considerable inquiry, and for some reason unexplained there seems to be a strong conviction among those best posted that there will be great activity in the near future. One gentleman thinks land property under ditch will have a big advance during the coming season. While a majority of the carpenters and builders have all the work they can attend to, yet there are not houses enough of a good class to supply the demand. Capitalists cannot get better interest than by building good houses to rent.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The C[illegible] trade delegates to the St. Louis silver convention left for the east last night.

Lord Ed. and Fitz Maurice was married yesterday to Miss Caroline Fitzgerald, of New York, in London.

On Friday evening the Stockhouse of Shandess Bros., dry goods merchants, was burned with its contents. The total loss is $165,000.

Secretary Tracy yesterday settled the long pending question of the acceptance of the dynamite cruiser, Vesuvius. It will not be accepted until all requirements are fulfilled.

Burning Corn for Fuel.

HIAWATHA, Kas., November 23.—The farmers of this vicinity are burning corn for fuel, finding it cheaper than coal.

Cheap Only Parts [illegible] a Week.

On the top floor of a house in Clinton place, New York, is the studio of a French artist of advanced years and venerable aspect, who [illegible] If certain theories he holds be correct [illegible] of the most interesting bits of canvas in the United States. It is claimed that the picture was painted some 400 years ago, and that it is a portrait painted from life of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America.

This supposititious portrait of the great discoverer bears a most blackened and dilapidated appearance. Close examination discloses that a strip has been torn away from one of the corners and that the canvas consists of two pieces very deftly sewn together down the center. The portrait, which is worked out with the minutest attention to detail, is that of an elderly man, whose white hair crowns a wan, rather sallow looking face. Between the fingers of the uplifted right hand is an egg.

[illegible] year [illegible] churchs in the city.

Waiter—I don't mind it, sir; I'm used to it.—Epoch.

Hotel Arrivals.

The Antlers—W. F. McKeehan, city; Geo. D. Cook, W. T. Couch, Chicago; S. M. R[illegible]ntual, New York; J. A. Walker, J. H. Kohlman, Denver, H. W. Sterling and wife, Ranch; Campanini and wife, Signorina De Vere, M. W. Whitney and wife, M. T. Skiff, Patti Rosa Co.; Jos. R. Whitaker, M. Halth, Miss Gertrude Wolfe, city; W. M. Ehrich, St. Louis, City.

LEGAL [illegible]

List of letters remaining uncalled for at the Colorado Springs, El Paso Co., Colo., for the week ending Nov. 18, 1889.

Gent[illegible]

One cent due on each.

Allen A
Blackwell Jack
Black, P G (2)
Bedford J T
Boyd A H (2)
Bell, Rev Ed
Brown, B E
Brown, John (2)
Clark, W H
Davis, Jesse
Davis, W D
Dawson, Jesse
Davis, Jack
Finley, Moses F
Ferl, John
Fairchild, Sam
Gilbert, Tom
Gallant, C
Hole, C A
Hill, Hiram (2)
Hill, Owen
Hawkes H Bell
Hallinka, Frank
Bell, Albert H
Statcock, Chas
Jackson, Rev E H
Lydia J
Keith, Mrs J
Long Mrs A
Mills Mrs Ella
McClanie, Mrs Hattie
Parker, Mrs J P
Patterson, Mrs Mary
Schult, Mrs J E
Summers, Miss Florence
Taylor, Mrs Mary
Wilson, Mrs J W
Wilson, Mrs Katie
Miss A

Advertised Letters.

Alsey, Frank
Bradley, L W
Doug, Thos G
Dourrik, John
Stokes, Miss M
Goodwin, Francis
Hinkelmann, G
Hartell, J J
Levison, W M
Roth, Victor
Mrs L H
Mary

Petty, Mr Robert

UNCLAIMED PACKAGES

Cullaby, Mrs C
McKinney, A
Miss [illegible]

UNCLAIMED PACKAGES

To obtain any of the above the [illegible] must call for "advertised letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

ROBERT A. MEEKS, P. M.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two [illegible] horses, [illegible] Inquire of Dr. [illegible] 1814

FOR SALE Cheap. [illegible] Barrain if taken at once. [illegible] Co. 1814

PASTURAGE.

PASTURAGE. Good and [illegible] age for cattle and horses on Gilpin, [illegible] north of town. Apply box 604, city, or at ranch. 1814

PASTURAGE. Good [illegible] south of city, good water [illegible] to and from the city. [illegible] able. Apply or address Baker, [illegible] 1814

TO TRADE

TO TRADE—A [illegible] part of the city, [illegible] for smaller one. [illegible] See box 504, city.

WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible] 1814

WANTED—[illegible] 1814

WANTED—[illegible] 1814

WANTED—[illegible] 1814

WANTED—[illegible] 1814

WANTED—[illegible] 1814

WANTED—[illegible] 1814

WANTED—[illegible] 1814

WANTED—[illegible] 1814

WANTED—[illegible] 1814

TO RENT—[illegible] 1814

TO RENT—[illegible] 1814

TO RENT

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR 24 HOURS ending at 8 o'clock p. m., Nov. 23, 1889.

Temperature at 8 a. m.	44.0
Temperature at 8 p. m.	36.0
Mean temperature	40.0
Maximum temperature	46.0
Minimum temperature	27.0
Mean daily relative humidity	27.0
Total rainfall	0.00
Prevailing direction of wind	Partly C
Precipitation	0.0

W. B. MILLER, Sergt. Signal Corps.

There will be a regular meeting of the Jackson Hose company on Monday evening.

Masses will be held at the Roman Catholic church this morning at both 8 and 10 o'clock.

Mrs. John J. Ashmun will leave for the east to-night, with the children, to remain until spring.

Mrs. F. C. Smith and son, Stephen, leave this evening for a visit at their old home in Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Frank White and child arrived from the East Monday evening, after an absence of several weeks.

The organ for the new Congregational church was shipped last Monday from the manufacturers and is expected daily.

The pastor, Rev. Richard Montague, will preach in the Baptist church, corner of Kiowa and Weber, at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Mr. A. Sargent and Mr. O. L. Henry, members of the state land board, were in this city yesterday, on business connected with the office.

At the South Congregational church to-day there will be preaching by the pastor, Mr. Ormes, at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 10 o'clock.

Services at the M. E. church, south, corner of Weber and Cucharas streets, at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m., Sunday school at 9.45 a. m. and class meeting at 12 m.

The ministers' meeting will be held at 10.30 on Monday in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church. All resident and visiting clergymen are invited to be present.

The Rev. John Dows Hills, formerly of New Jersey, who is en route to assume the rectorship of St. Luke's church, at Tacoma, Washington, is expected to preach in Grace church to-day.

At the First Presbyterian church today Rev. Dr. Kirkwood will preach in the morning. In the evening the subject of Mr. Black's lecture will be "Books and how to read them."

About three o'clock yesterday morning the hardest wind prevailed that Colorado Springs has known since the fearful storm in February three years ago. Yesterday was a pleasant day, however.

Tickets for the Thanksgiving dinner of the Grace church guild are for sale at Dupont Bell's drug store on Tejon street, the Free Reading room, No. 23 North Nevada avenue, and the rectory.

Attention is called to Ashby's business locals. The firm announces that about the 28th a traveling salesman will be at the store and permit purchasers to make orders for the holidays from a $25,000 stock of goods.

Miss Maude Nevins was thrown from her horse while riding over the Cheyenne road on Friday and quite seriously injured. The accident was occasioned by a dog which ran out from one of the houses, frightening the horse.

The articles of incorporation of the De La Vergne Furniture company were filed yesterday with the county clerk, Geo. De La Vergne, F. P. Frisbee and F. S. Smith being the incorporators. The object is the manufacture, purchase and sale of furniture and household goods. The capital stock is $10,000 divided into 1,000 shares of $10 each.

At the First Congregational church Rev. James B. Gregg will preach morning and evening. In the morning will be given the first of a series of sermons on the Beatitudes. In the evening the subject of the discourse will be "On the Rock of Plymouth," letters from the lives of the pilgrim fathers. Morning service at 11 o'clock, evening services at 7.30.

Invitations are out for the eleventh annual ball of Troop A, as announced some days ago. This company has a reputation for giving pleasurable affairs of this kind and will no doubt add to it on Thanksgiving evening. The large hall in the new Freeman building has been engaged for the occasion and affords ample room for all who attend to thoroughly enjoy themselves.

Mr. A. K. Patten, of Rio Grande county, has been in the city during the past week closing the sale of a large tract of land at Wagon Wheel Gap. Mr. J. E. McIntyre of this city was the purchaser. This is the most important sale ever made in that vicinity. Wagon Wheel Gap is fast gaining a reputation as a summer resort, and easily outranks all other places as a fishing resort. Mr. McIntyre now controls nearly five miles of river frontage on the Rio Grande. The land purchased is the only available location for a town site at Wagon Wheel Gap, and it is presumed that a portion of the land will be used for that purpose. Mr. George W. Thorne of this city is also largely interested at the same place.

A large and enthusiastic audience is anticipated at the First Congregational church Monday evening to listen to Mr. Geo. W. Cable. Mr. Cable read at the Trinity club in Denver Friday night. The News says of his reading: "The whole impersonation was admirable and could not have been better. From the first word to the very end he held the closest attention of his audience, who appreciatively interrupted him all through his lecture with applause and peals of laughter. Mr Cable's works are of just the character suitable for reading or recital by a master of art. Inimitable drollery and perfect wit on the one hand and pathos on the other combine to please both fun loving and serious natures. Mr Cable spoke without referring or referring to book or notes for over two hours, and the perfect command he had over his audience shows that he is but another example of authors who are very seldom for impersonators of the characters they have invented." Mr. Cable reads at the First Congregational church of Colorado Springs to-morrow, Monday, evening.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

[illegible] per line for first [illegible], five per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HAFFERTY & HASKIN,
Undertakers,
No. 12 [illegible] Ave. [illegible] No. 10.
d-tf

Go to Fairley Bros., the house furnishers, for your [illegible]. They have the largest assortment of beds, bedsteads, common heaters and cook stoves in the city.

Fairley Bros., the house furnishers are making [illegible] parlors look [illegible] draped with rugs, a thing of beauty and comfort. Call and see them.

New and stylish desks in [illegible] for the parlor and sitting room at Fairley Bros.

Buy the new electric toaster at Fairley Bros., the house furnishers.

Go to Fairley Bros., the house furnishers, for everything in the household line.

New parlor Goods, new [illegible] and a new line of fancy tables, at Fairley Bros., the house furnishers.

Library lamps, vases, lamps and [illegible] at Fairley Bros., the house furnishers at prices greatly lower than ever before.

Respectfully,
FAIRLEY BROTHERS

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD.

Two nice cold facing rooms, on first floor heated by furnace. Immediate terms. Inquire at Park cottage, 27 N. Nevada. 116-tf

LEADING FURNITURE HOUSE OF DENVER.

Every person visiting Denver should make an hour or two tour through the furniture establishment of Mr. J. G. Kilpatrick, 1717 to 1725 Lawrence street. The largest and most elegant line of parlor furniture ever exhibited in the west. 1-23-3

Private money to loan on good security with L. E. Bothwell & Co., Brokers, 111 Pike's Peak avenue. No delays. 1-20-tf

ART NOTICE.

Mrs. [illegible] has decided to remain in the city. Those wishing to join her day painting class or a drawing class, please call at her studio over Church's drug store. 12-1-tm

Evening School for young men and boys, 119 E. Bijou. Magnificent Methods and all branches of studies. Lessons [illegible] per week for 75 cents. 1-20-tf

SIX PIECE PARLOR SUITS, $40.

These fine suits are upholstered in the latest designs with an excellent quality of crushed plush. Write to J. G. Kilpatrick, 1717 to 1725 Lawrence street, Denver, for further information on parlor furniture. 1-23-3

Those looking for Christmas presents will have an excellent opportunity to examine a fine stock this week. A traveling salesman from a well known eastern Jewelry house will be at my place for two days, about the 28th, with a fine line of jewelry, watches, etc. Purchasers can examine, and I will order for them for Christmas. D. ASHBY, Jeweler. 1-24-1d

Lessons given in Point and Princess lace by experienced teacher, competent in six lessons. All materials furnished. Terms $2. Address Mrs. Marie Hall, this office. 1-24-2

AUCTION.

The sale of thoroughbred cattle and horses, next Wednesday, Nov. 27th, is a rare chance for the ranchmen and others to improve their herds. 8 months time is given. See large bills.
PEALE & BRADLEY,
1-24-2 Auctioneers.

DEPOT HOTEL AND RAILWAY DINING HOUSE.

Regular board, per week, $5. Single meals, 25c. Commutation tickets, $6.

Families, or those desiring rooms, will find every accommodation. Elegant rooms for transients. House is open all night. Travelers coming and going will find this a most convenient place to stop. 1-12-m1

SEVERAL GOOD BUSINESSES

In this city, for sale.
CORMAN.
12-1-tf

Marsh's Vermont Maple sugar has arrived. Box 1074. 12-1-3

FINE ART.

The latest designs in parlor and ornamental furniture are extremely odd, attractive and beautiful. Ordinary people studying the various designs exhibited by Mr. J. G. Kilpatrick upon his art floor, Denver. To see 5,000 square feet of floor completely covered with chairs, no two alike, is a sight worth seeing. 1-23-3

Peale & Bradley, Auctioneers, corner Tejon and Nevada. 1-12-tf

D. & R. G. Ticket Office, No. 6 Pike's Peak avenue. Telephone 78. 12-24-tf

Try Rouse Nut and Lump Coal. It will please you. Wm. Rouse. Telephone 89. 9-12-tf

Cleaning, dyeing and Repairing; cast-off clothing bought. G. Rossi, stock 115 S. Tejon street, opposite post office. 5-16-3m

NOTICE.

The only authorized agent in this city for the sale of Domestic, Davis, and Wilcox & Gibbs Automatic Sewing Machines is C. E. Aiken, No. 107 Pike's Peak avenue. 8-24-tf

FREE CATALOGUES.

Mr. Jas. G. Kilpatrick, furniture dealer, 1717 to 1725 Lawrence St., Denver, furnishes intending buyers of furniture, free of cost, a handsome catalogue illustrating his goods. 1-23-3

BANANA LINE.

Fine reclining chair cars are run via "Santa Fe Route" between Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Topeka, Kansas City, St. Madison, Galesburg and Chicago. Two trains daily between all eastern and western points. Fast time to San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Pullman Tourist cars for all California points. Short Line to City of Mexico. Round trip tickets on sale at reduced rates to all Principal Texas, Pacific and Gulf Coast points, also City of Mexico. Direct line to the celebrated Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico.

Colorado Headquarters for this popular line, 1701 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo. 1-23-m 3t

Electrical Goods, Iron Goods, Wire Flower Stands, etc., and General repair shop. Hassell & Jonnne, 22 E. Huerfano St., Colorado Springs. 1-5-tf

Order books for Maitland and Francstille coal, at R. Hillhouse, 102 N. Tejon; Baxter's news stand, 1st door south of Postoffice.
UNION ICE & COAL CO.
Telephone 31. 1-31-tf

SUNSHINE COAL.

The best coal for domestic use, for grate, furnace and range it is unexcelled. Lump and egg size furnished in any quantity.
C. E. CRITCHELL,
Telephone 50. 112 Pike's Peak.
1-20-tf

SPECTACLES fitted accurately at Ashby's.

SECOND WINKLER MATINEE.

WEBER HALL.

Friday, November 29,

(2.30 p. m.)

Schubert's First Trio and the Usual Solos.

ADMISSION [illegible]

Mr. Winkler wishes to hire a few talented people on the piano in Colorado Springs.

Address Emil Winkler, Tre. out and Sixteenth sts., Denver, or apply personally after the matinee. 1-24-4

DAVIS & CO.,

Undertakers, - - Telephone 134

NO. 114 N. TEJON ST.

Day Night and day calls answered promptly. Embalming. 4-1-tf

W. H. McIntyre.

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Notary Public

AND

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

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Money to Loan At 8 and 10 per cent, according to Security and Location

Buy and Sell Real Estate

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Choice Properties in All Parts of the City.

Fire Insurance. Plate Glass Insurance.

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Insurance Assets represented $[illegible] being the oldest and largest company in the country, as follows:

	Assets.
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Philadelphia	[illegible]
Hartford of Hartford	[illegible]
Phenix, of Hartford	[illegible]
Continental, of New York	[illegible]
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All Losses Promptly Settled.

Careful and prompt attention given to collection of rent, interest, etc., and to a general real estate business.

Opera House Block, Colorado Springs.
a-1-1y

Chicago Store.

KIOWA STREET WEST OF TEJON STREET

New Goods, Low Prices.

Millinery—Large assortment in the latest Novelties.

Fancy Goods and Toys in endless variety.

All kinds of Material for Fancy Work.

Stamping done to order.

P. ERICKSON.

No. 9 North Tejon St. MATTHEW KENNEDY, No. 9 North Tejon St.

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AGENT FOR AUSTIN BLUFF LOTS. The finest suburban residence location—combining view of mountain and plain—in the state. Beautiful parks, overgrown with large forest trees; unequalled as a health location; pure air, pure water, no smoke, no dust, plenty of sunshine. Lots in this beautiful [illegible] of large size, from one to four acres, being thus well adapted for fine residences. Only twenty minutes drive from center of city. A motor line is already projected and will no doubt be built this coming season. Do not fail to examine this locality before purchasing. Carriage always in attendance to show property.

ALSO AGENT for the most desirable [illegible] Boulder Heights Addition. We handle only first class properties, and can guarantee satisfaction in every case or [illegible], the best. If it does not pay you to invest in a desirable locality it certainly will not pay you to invest at all. Choice property, improved and unimproved, in all parts of the city.

Choice Lots for Sale in the North End Additions.

LOTS ON CASCADE AVENUE from $250 upward. The Street Car Line is now extended to these additions, and parties looking for low priced homes on the main avenue of our city should examine these properties at once.

$25,000—To Loan on Approved Security at Eight Per Cent.—$25,000

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Protect yourself against any shock from the sound of the "Fire Alarm!" by calling at No. 9 North Tejon Street and getting your Property INSURED. Low Rates and First-Class Companies only represented. All Losses promptly and fairly adjusted.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished.

House eight large rooms, North Weber street, newly papered throughout, 3 rooms lined, large closets, bath, etc., complete. Also good barn and carriage house.

Three room house. East Kiowa street, $16.

Six room house, North Tejon street. [illegible]

Six room house—No. 322 South Cascade avenue, $20.

Five room cottage, Cheyenne avenue, near Weber Street. Also good barn. $[illegible]

Six room house in good condition, corner Cheyenne and Cucharras.

Seven room house with barn, E. Huerfano Street. [illegible]

FURNISHED.

Very desirable Home, 7 rooms, North Weber Street. This house is [illegible], has been rented, and is in Prof. [illegible] hands. Corner lot, south and west fronts.

Very desirable house, 9 rooms, bath, etc., corner lot, North Nevada avenue, fully furnished, also good barn and three of buildings.

New house, 9 rooms, North Weber street, corner lot, south and west fronts. Very desirable.

House of 2 large rooms, furnished. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

Very Desirable Cottage—lot 50x150, corner Cucharras and Cascade. Bargain.

FOR SALE.

One of the most desirable corners on North Nevada avenue, south and east front, lot 150x150, with large growth of shade and fruit trees. This property is under the ditch and parties wishing a choice location, should examine it.

Good 5 room House, Corner lot, Corona st., $2,000; one half cash, balance on time.

3 [illegible] House, South Cascade, $1,200.

Two [illegible] house—lot 50x150, Rio Grande st., $[illegible].

Good 5 room house, cellar, etc., S. Nevada ave. Full lot, $2,000.

New House 4 Rooms [illegible]

Five-room house, Weber street, in good condition, $[illegible].

FOR SALE.

Brick house 9 rooms, bath, etc., lot 50x150, overcoat to Pike's Peak ave.

One of the Finest lots [illegible] North Nevada ave., fronting 90 feet, 9 rooms, bath, etc.

Three choice lots, North Nevada, Party wishing to sell.

Double house, North Cascade avenue, is all 8 rooms, new and modern in style. This property can be sold at a price that the rentals will easily pay 12 per cent on investment.

Seven room house, North Nevada ave. Price [illegible] cash.

The finest 150 feet on west side Cascade avenue south of the College.

FOR SALE.

The most desirable lots in Boulder Heights.

Desirable corner lot, Pueblo, Cheyenne, with 8 room house. Board [illegible] Good location [illegible]

Very desirable houses, North Weber street, 8 and 9 large airy rooms. Also good [illegible] bath rooms. Open fires, etc., complete. [illegible] to be sold either furnished or unfurnished.

Five room house, South Tejon street, opposite Park. This house is almost new, in good condition. Offered at a low price.

Call at my Office for Location, Prices, etc. We will cheerfully Show you Property.

MATTHEW KENNEDY, Real Estate Dealer, - No. 9 North Tejon Street.

SELLING OUT AT COST.

Entire Stock of Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Optical Goods and

JEWELRY!

This is a legitimate sale, as the business is to be closed up permanently.

A. G. EARLE.

A [illegible] SHOW.

We now have on exhibition the largest stock and the finest variety of HOLIDAY GOODS in the city, consisting of Albums, Toilet Sets, Manicure Sets, Jewel Cases, Odor Cases all in Plush, Persian Silver, Leather and Outre Calf. We have dolls from one cent to twelve dollars. We have tin, iron and wood Toys in endless variety. Books for the young and the aged: Games, Pictures, Leather Goods, etc., etc. We will in the future, as in the past, meet all cut prices, so give us a call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We are always willing to show goods and do not ask you to buy of us if you can do better elsewhere.

[illegible] NOVELTY

97½ South Tejon Street,

(Two Doors North of the Gazette Office.) 1-24-tf

PROF. ROSENTHAL,

OPTICIAN

Sensible, Scientific, Natural, Permanent, Simple and Practical.

There are the methods of my practice and the reasons of my success.

23½ North Tejon Street. 1-19-m

N. B.—Call and see the line of Optical and Oxidized Novelties for the Holidays

J. C. KING & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FANCY, IMPORTED AND STAPLE GROCERIES.

A SPECIALTY MADE OF FANCY GOODS.

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JOHN POTTER

131-2 S. Tejon St.

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Enterprise Market House

WILCOX & CO., PROP'S.

Successors to Curtis Bros.

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry, Game, Eggs, Produce and Fruit.

Full Line of California and Domestic Canned Goods.

At Bottom Prices.

TELEPHONE NO. 36. Orders by Telephone Promptly Delivered.

Cor. Costilla and Tejon Sts.

SPECIAL RATES!

By the Week or Month to Parties Coming to Colorado for the Winter.

For information address Cascade Terrace, Green Mountain Falls, the famous winter as well as summer resort. 11-6-1m

HOUSE MOVING AND Stone Work.

By JOHN H. LONG, 107 Cascade Street, Colorado Springs. 9-14-6m

MERRILL & DENTON!

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance

NO. 106 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

CENTRAL OFFICE for the North End Addition, Boulder Heights Addition, North Colorado Springs, Summit Park and other Important Plats. Some Good Ranches.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FAVORABLE TERMS! ---:--- INSURANCE AT THE LOWEST RATES!

We have also a list of miscellaneous properties comprising the best offered for sale in the city and its environs.

Four of the best south e[illegible] north. Bargains.
S. Cascade, on [illegible] and ditch $4750
N. Cascade, 50x100 1750
N. Cascade, 50x100, under ditch. 1500
N. Cascade, 50x100, south of college 1000
N. Cascade, near college, 4 lots 1250
N. Nevada, under ditch, 1 acre 2500
N. Nevada, under ditch, 5x193.
N. Nevada, 50x100.
N. Wolcott, south, 4 lots, 200x200.
Wood Ave., adjoining the best building lots in the city, from $40 to
N. Weber, south of college, corners 100x190, $[illegible] to $1500. Inside lots.
N. Tejon, near college, 50x150.
N. Tejon, best corner south of college 100x190.
N. Tejon, south corner, under ditch.
Choice lots in Edward's and D. Russ Wood Additions.
One whole addition in north part of town at figures sure to make money.
Small lot, facing south, near college.
One lot, well located, [illegible], two houses, fruit. Bargain.
Installate Hill, best lots at lowest prices.
WEST COLORADO SPRINGS.—[illegible] bargains.
COLORADO CITY—A business property paying 20 per cent on price asked. Great bargain.
MANY OTHER PROPERTIES.—We ask you to call.
A carriage is always ready to show [illegible]

MERRILL & DENTON, - - - - - - - - No. 106 Pike's Peak Avenue

EDWARD FERRIS, REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

Improved Properties.

No. 3. Lot 100 ft x 190, Pike's Peak ave., 2 story frame, 7 rooms, [illegible] barn.

No. 4. Lot 25 ft x 120, first class improved business property on Tejon st., well rented 3 yrs. lease, center of city, a bargain; pays 12% per cent on purchase price.

No. 5. Lot 50 ft x 120, south end, 1 story frame, 4 rooms, garden and fruit, small barn. Price $1100.

No. 13. Lot 50 ft x 140, one 3 room brick, south end. Easy terms. Price 1200.

No. 16. Lot 50 ft x 120, one 4 and one 3 room frame; will pay 16 per cent. 2100.

No. 17. Lot 125 ft x 135, Cascade ave., four 6 room houses suitable for boarding houses.

No. 27. Lot 50 x 190, 7 room stone house, center of city; cheap.

No. 42. Lot 50 x 190, 1 story frame, 3 rooms north end. Price 1000.

No. 59. Lot 50 x 140, 1 story 6 room frame, lawn, trees, etc., central, in first class order. Price 4000.

No. 58. Lot 50 x 190, 1 story frame, 6 rooms, barn, etc., partly furnished, Kiowa street. 2000.

No. 61. Lot 50 x 140, 3 stories, 11 rooms, new, in Roswell City. This property is a great bargain.

No. 71. Lot 100 x 140, 1½ story frame, 7 rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, shrubbery, etc.

No. 79. First class business property on Pike's Peak ave., near Tejon st.

No. 81. Lot 50 x 140, 1 story, 3 room frame, brick cellar, barn, shade trees, etc. Cheap.

No. 89. Lot 25 x 140, good business property on Tejon street.

No. 111. Lot 50 x 190, North Tejon, new modern brick, 7 rooms, frame house, bath, electric light and all modern conveniences.

No. 112. Lot 50 x 130, 2 story, 7 room frame, modern improvements, North Nevada near Colorado College.

No. 121. Lot 75 x 120, 1½ story, 6 room frame house, south end. Cheap.

No. 130. Lot 50 x 140, large 10 room house, well furnished, all modern improvements, North Weber st.

No. 132. Lot 50 x 130, 1½ story, 6 room frame, new, all modern improvements, north end. Cheap.

No. 133. Lot 50 x 120, 1 story, 6 room frame, South Nevada [illegible]

No. 142. Lot 50 x 120, 1½ story, 6 room frame, West Colorado St. [illegible]

No. 143. Lot 50 x 200, nice 6 room frame, mod. closets and pantry, East Kiowa st. A bargain.

No. 144. Lot 50 x 130, 1 block of 4 small houses now paying 20 per cent on price asked. A bargain.

No. 145. Business block in Colorado City, will pay 15 per cent on purchase price.

No. 146. Lot 50 x 120, 1 story frame, 3 rooms and kitchen, barn and other out houses. 1000.

No. 116. Forty acres on the north side of Cheyenne Boulevard, suitable for Platting, the front of which includes fifteen lots, 150 x 250 feet, as platted in Addition No. 1 to the town of Lorraine. Also 30 acres adjoining the same, suitable for like purposes. The whole is under bearing ditch and is supplied with body water from the pipes of the Broadmoor Water Company.

MONEY -:- TO -:- LOAN!

Edward Ferris,

REAL ESTATE,

Loans and Investments,

No. 104 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Business done in the four principal cities of Colorado—Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Trinidad.

MONEY -:- TO -:- LOAN!

LOTS FOR SALE IN

Boulder Heights, Roswell City,
North End Addition, Cahn's Addition,
West Colorado Springs, Colorado City,
Pike's Peak Addition, Parrish's Addition.

Ranches.

No. 19. Choice ranch up Ute Pass of 80 acres, good potato and grain land, but place alone worth more than price asked. A great bargain.

No. 25. 240 acres, short distance east of city, plenty of water, nice [illegible] good hay land for sale cheap.

No. 27. 20 acres close by city, will double in value in 2 years.

No. 34. Very choice ranch, 640 acres, near town of Fountain, good buildings, all water rights in large ditch, first class irrigating land.

No. 41. Fine ranch close by Monument, with 100 tons hay and potato land, [illegible] abundance of water, farming [illegible] acres, 50 fine horses and cattle [illegible].

No. 65. Nice ranch, 320 acres, near [illegible] under ditch, half good farming land, balance pasture and timber, [illegible] fine spring, good house, etc.

No. 101. Nice ranch, near Florissant, on line of Colorado Midland [illegible] cheap.

Pueblo Property.

No. 24. One of the finest business lots on Santa Fe ave., now renting for [illegible] and will pay 20 per cent on price, and increasing in value.

No. 25. Fine 2 story brick business block on Santa Fe ave., in the heart of Pueblo, pays 12½ per cent now and rapidly increasing in value.

No. 100. One of the best properties on the growing business street of Pueblo, near the Grand Opera House, [illegible] the other improvements made in that city.

No. 115. Beautiful lot opposite Court House, large 15 room house, hot and cold water, private stable, and [illegible] rents now for $[illegible] will be sold cheap, easy terms.

No. 116. Fine business block on Pike's Peak, between Main and Santa Fe streets. Central location for a whole [illegible] house; a bargain.

No. 117. Valuable suburban property in the line of rapid improvements which will be within a year.

Special.

I offer for sale the entire plat of the Lorraine Add to Colorado Springs. This beautiful city is situated on the Cheyenne Road, the desirable location for suburban residences near this city. There will be [illegible] minutes line of railway pass this property within a year or two. It has already an abundance of both hydrant and irrigating water, and is purely double in value within a short period. I will either sell the entire property in block, or will sell it by lots, as the purchaser may wish.

Agent for Eastern Capitalists. No. 104 Pike's Peak Avenue

Special Offerings for This Week

Our entire line of Dress Trimmings, including Fringes, Gimps and Steel Trimmings, at 25 per cent discount.

Our entire line of Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks at half price.

Our [illegible] Ladies' and Misses' All Wool Scarlet Underwear at [illegible] per garment.

Special sales on Satin and Silk Dress Laces and Carpets to reduce stock.

Rare bargains in Table Linens and Towels.

GIDDINGS BROTHERS & BENT.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION

In the Price of Ladies' and Children's

Wraps and Coats

WILBUR & WOLF

Offer a Discount of 15 to 25c on the dollar on the balance of this season's garments.

ALL NEW GOODS bought for Cash. Our regular prices being very reasonable the above discount is a large one.

Now is the time to secure a genuine bargain.

Also special inducements on balance of Knit Underwear.

Competent Dress-Making done on short notice. All work guaranteed. Respectfully,

WILBUR & WOLF, - - - - 22 S. Tejon St.

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